CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19

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CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL: X. NO. 36 | BOMBAY SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1922. | TWO ANNAS

CYCLES
All British Made
Prices on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.
Fort, Bombay and Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILING TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamer.	Tons.
11th Feb.	DELTA	
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890
4th March	MALWA *	10,941
11th „	KARMALA	8,983
18th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
25th „	CHINA	7,952
1st April	NARKUNDA*	16,118
8th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10,512
29th „	MANTUA *	10,902
6th May	MOREA	10,890
13th „	ASSAYE	7,343
20th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
27th „	NALDERA*	15,825

*MANTUA
*NALDERA
MALWA
NARKUNDA
} Through steamers from Australia

The P. and O. Marseilles Special Train, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date.	Steamer	Tons
1922.		
10 Feb.	MADURA	8,600
23 Feb.	DOMALA	8,200
9 Mar.	NIRVANA	6,021
23 Mar.	MANDALA	8,246
6 April	NEVASA	9,071
18 May	MASHOBRA	8,288
1 June	MANELA	8,303

SAILING FOR CHINA

17th Feb.	SICILIA	Calls at Colombo Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

SAILING TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date 1922	Steamer	
24th Feb.	Mantua	Call at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbobourne and Sydney.
24th March	Naldera	
5th May	Malwa	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks
22 Feb.	KARGOLA	E. & S. Africa.
13 Feb.	BARALA	K. & P. Gulf
17 Feb.	LINGA	Karachi direct.
13 Feb.	LHASA	Karachi Coasting

Early March. A Steamer for Australian Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINON MACKENZIE and CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue	5th Feb.	12th Feb.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	11th Feb.	23rd Feb.
Malay Maru	Y. Saito	1st Mar.	13th Mar.
Indus Maru	T. Nishimura	15th Mar.	27th Mar.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer Captain Tons, Arrival Departure
Bengal Maru N. Yokota 5898 7th Feb. 14th Feb
*Hakodate Maru C. Hideshima 8th Feb 10th Feb
Wakasa Maru B. Tsuda 8137 19th Feb 3rd March
Tokushima Maru J. Shibutami 5968 2nd Mar 17th Mar
Tsuruga Maru Y Masuzumi 6988 13th Mar 2 Mar

*This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.

For freight and passage apply to
K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELS BANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

(Incorporated in Holland.)

Established 1863.

Authorised Capital	......F. 60,000,000	about	£5,000,000
Paid up Capital	......F. 55,000,000	„	£4,600,000
Reserve Fund	......F. 47,750,000	„	£4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

EASTERN HEAD AGENCY at BATAVIA BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Ampenan.
Bandoeng.
Cheribon.
Gorontalo.
Macassar.
Medan.
Menado.
Palembang.
Pekalongan.
Probolinggo.
Semarang.
Soerabaia.
Tegal.
Tjilatjap.
Weltevreden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore.

CHINA and JAPAN:—Hongkong, Shanghai and Kobe.

BRITISH INDIA:—Bombay and Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS:—London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd., Swiss Bank Corporation, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd.

PARIS BANKERS:—Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation.

NEW YORK BANKERS:—Farmers Loan and Trust, Co., Guaranty Trust Coy., of New York, Goldman Sachs and Co.

Correspondents in every part of the World.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Sorab Building, No. 7, Murzban Road, Fort. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

W. J. DeGRAAN,
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

(Affiliated with the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.)

AUTHORISED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... Rs. 35,50,000
RESERVE FUND IN GOVERNMENT PAPER .... Rs. 35,50,000
CONTINGENCY FUND for equalisation of Dividend, Provision for bad or doubtful debts, adjusting fluctuations in values of investments or etc .... Rs. 6,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—ALLAHABAD, BRANCHES.

Bombay, Bareilly, Calcutta, Lahore Cawnpore Delhi, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussooree, Naini Tal, Nagpur Patna.

SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad City Office, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore City Office, Chandausi, Fyzabad, Hathras, Hapur Lucknow City Office, Lyallpur, Moradabad, Muttra, Rae Bareili, Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS. In all the principal Towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.—The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited. The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest at 2 per cent. allowed on balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 100,000 provided the interest amounts to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Small sums received. Copy of Rules can be obtained on application. Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the Custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised. Loans and Cash Credits granted. Currency Notes of any Circle Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit account free of charge. Banking business of every description transacted. Copy of Rules may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent.

Bombay Branch,
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. S.

BRANCHES.

Amara.
Baghdad.
Bahrein.
Basrah
Basrah City.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Colombo.
Hillah.
Mosul.

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 999,500
Reserved Fund .... £ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K. B. E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.,
Emile Francqui, Esq.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED and ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	1,25,000
CONTINGENCY FUND	1,15,700

DIRECTORS:

Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.).
Lalji Govindji, Esq. (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji and Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal and Co.).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVERDRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI,
Managing Director.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	29,13,801	15	3
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montagomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cant

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5. received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ...	Rs.	7,58,73,525
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	„	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders ...	„	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman;
Board at Directors.

WE PROVIDE A

COMPLETE BANKING SERVICE !

WHICH INCLUDES

BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

R. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager:

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	[illegible],97,81,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON [illegible]	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
63-65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

R. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customer sand interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 147.

THE SHILOTRI BANK LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Girgaum Branch of this Bank will remain open (besides the usual hours) every day except on Holidays between the hours of 8-30—9-30 A. M. S. T. This facility is given to our constituents, specially to enable them to ascertain the fate of cheques, on other Banks in the City, deposited by them, with us for Collection. However, petty payments and receipts of other cash items, will be allowed during this hour.

SAVINGS BANK 5% P. A. CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% P. A.

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE.
Director, Girgaum, Branch.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

7, FORT STREET
BOMBAY

BRANCHES AT KARACHI RAWALPINDI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowd at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits ADVANCES MADE. OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.

Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.

Further particulars from:—
Post Box 22. Phone 5305.

KHOLSA AND CO.,
Manager.

INDIAN CAPITAL INDIAN MANAGEMENT

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort Bombay.

BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserves Liability for Calls ...	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,82,000

CURRENT ACCOUNT—Interest at 2 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected. All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid of Capital ...	$ 20,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ...	£ 4,500,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...	$ 21,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Stree, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

	Johore	Saigon
Amoy	Kobe	San Francisco
Bangkok	Kuala Lurapu	Shanghai
Batavia	Lyons	Singapore
Calcutta	Malacca	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Tientsin
Colombo	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Foochow	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hongkew	Rangoon	Iloilo
Ipoch		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. E. HYND,
Agent.

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PROSPECT HOTEL.

PANCHGANI.

Opened under entire new management on Western principles. Bracing climate excellent cuisine, and comfortable rooms on all sides. Terms moderate. Book sharp. Season commencing October.

Telg. "Lodge." Tel. No. 2718

SHRI NARSINHA HINDU LODGE.

AT THEIR NEW PREMISES.

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING.
LOHAR CHAWL.

Decent Boarding and Lodging accommodation for High Class Hindus. Special arrangements for Families, Rajas, Maharajas and other Nobilities.

MODERATE CHARGES.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ¾ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquenium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS RECEIVED FROM THE ASST. COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY the 13th February 1922 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Commissioner's Office opposite the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated Arms and Ammunitions received from the Asst. Collector of Customs in charge Preventive Service Bombay consisting of daggers and spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers 22 and 32 bore and other bores, cartridges, sulphur, gun powder, swords, distress signals, bayonets, rockets etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
C12045

Do you want to have ——

Trunks, suitcase, assorted
bags and Haldalls

WITH YOU IN YOUR TRAVEL !

THEN DON'T WASTE TIME:

Write direct just now to the MAKERS

D. Khambhatta & Co.,

WHO WILL FURNISH YOU ALL SORTS OF

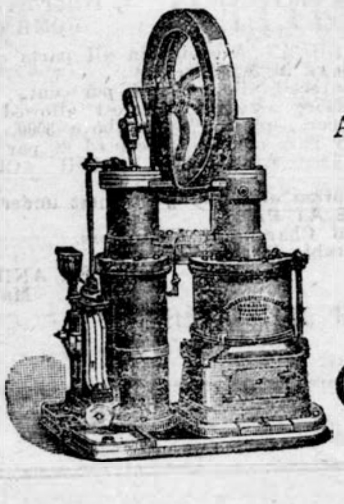
Travelling Requisities

◆

GANESHMAHAL, KALBADEVI ROAD,
BOMBAY 2.

Telegrams. "Kitbags" *Telephone:* 5462.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY



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ENGINE and PUMP

Arranged for a deep well with furnace
for Wood or Coal

6" Cylinder 1½" Section & discharge,
1,000 Gallon Capacity per hour

PRICE ON APPLICATION.

Clubwalla & Co.,

10, Churchgate Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

Gents' Tailors and Outfitters

EST: 1909

Our tailoring department is under an Expert cutter and able workman. Orders executed promptly and carefully Please Phone up 4008 for our representative,

SWADESHI CLOTHS IN STOCK.

A. R. ABDURREHMAN & Co.

20. CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

PHONE NO. 400.

TEL. WARSHIP

MOTOR OWNERS

Why ! You pay more money when you get *Rover* 1920 Brand New 4 Cylinder @ Rs. 11,500.

A accessories are stocked and sold at lowest prices.

BRITISH AUTOMOBILES

HUGHES ROAD BOMBAY.

THE

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER Co.,

Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Estd. 1891)

Telephone No 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT"

FURUKAWA WIRES

Just Unpacked Consignment of

Insulation Testing Sets, Heating Apparatus. Boilers, Toasters, Irons Heating Plates, Watchman's Clocks, Fancy Presentation, Table Lamps, Illumination Strips.

Also Pumps, Motors, A.C. and D.C. Fans, Etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

THE NAPIER ENGINEERING COMPANY.

OFFICE WORKS AND FOUNDRY
BYCULLA.

CONSTRUCTIONAL and GENERAL ENGINEERS, SHIP BUILDERS, Repairers, Boiler Brass Founders. MANUFACTURERS' OF COTTON PRESSES and MILL MACHINERY Oxyacetylene cutting and welding Barges Launches and Boat Builders.

Tele. No. 142. Telegram: Hycopres.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

TESTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL LABORATORY.

To be had from.—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Druggists.

Price, Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS.—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos. Rs. 1-8 per box.

A. H. NASER & CO.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Can be had from all Chemists & Druggists

New Year Presents.

OF

Indian Silk, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures

COME AND SELECT AT

GUPTA'S

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House.
BOMBAY

Phone 3242.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Oriental

GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE,
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	Rs.
New Policies in 1920	1,64,34,700
Total Funds	5,50,00,000
Claims Paid	5,00,00,000
Annual Income	90.00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY, LOW PREMIUMS. SIMPLE CONDITIONS, LARGE BONUSES:

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R. Paterson Brown, Manager,
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Suffer From Indigestion ?

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H. BURGER'S
DIGESTIVE SALE

Remedies all digestive ills.
Cures Indisposition.
Strengthens the System.

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As a gentle laxative is never injurious to the most delicate system

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Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.

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THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers, Price As. 12.
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is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact. Amrutanjan is the only Indian pain blam used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pain, swelling sprain, stiff joint cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas Sold Everywhere. It kills and cures all

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20, WONDERFUL HERBAL CURES.

Positive cures for Chronic Diabetes, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Albuminuria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Eczema, Paralysis, etc., etc. Very satisfactory results. Ask for descriptive booklet by Dr. Loin of the Faculty of Paris.

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White Cararra Marble Tiles and Slabs
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PENS.	Rs.	a.	RAZORS.	Rs.	a.
Blackbird	2	14	all Hollow ground		
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Gold Medal Camp Cot Rs. 19. "Rat" Killer Re. 1-8 per tin. Krementz Stud As 8 each. Do Links Rs. 5. German "B" Timepiece Rs. 4 "Ultonia" Lever Pocket watch Rs. 4; Watches:—Ingersoll Pocket Rs. 6-8; Do. Wrist Radiolite Rs. 13-12; Do. Pocket Radiolite Rs. 8-8; Railway Regulator, Pocket Rs. 4-14; Nickel Cylinder Wrist Rs. 6-8; Nickel Lever Jewelled Wrist Rs. 15; Same Rolled-Gold. Rs. 17-8; Same Silver Rs. 20-12 Same Superior Rolled-Gold Rs. 30; Same 9-ct. Gold, Rs. 40; Same 14-ct. Gold. Rs. 50; Same 18-ct Gold Rs. 60, Radium Dail Rs. 4 extra.

LOVELUCK & Co.,
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THE ESSENTIALS OF LIFE.

The Doctor is essential for your Health. The Lawyer is essential for your person and property. The Merchant is essential for your necessities in Life. Some Profession is essential for acquiring wealth and Above all a policy with us* is essential for you and your family.

*Because of our plans, our Terms, and especially

Our Special Benefits :—

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Branch Manager,

THE GREAT EASTERN L. A. CO., LTD,

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Fresh Stock of Boots and Shoes, etc., etc.

LARGE REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Albert Slipper S. S.	Rs. 3-10	Million Shoe S. S.	Rs. 4-10
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SUTOR & Co.,

Opposite Messrs. Phillips & Co. above Dutch (Netherland) Bank 1st floor.
No. 315, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
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Bhindi Bazar, near Nawab's Masjid.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay.

ONE RUPEE INDIA 1920
HOME-SAVINGS SAFE

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ONCE You study the Central Bank of India's sheme for Savings Bank Account you will not have to think—

TWICE before stopping your Savings Bank Account now running elsewhere,

ONCE you realize the difference between earning "interest on daily balances" and "interest on minimum monthly balances" you will not have to think—

TWICE before opening a Home Savings Bank Account with the

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Fresh Consignment

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Suitable for coach cushions
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Medicines Scientifically prepared under the principles of Col. SIR LEONARD ROGERS, C.I.E., M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR

Leucoderma & Leprosy

Leucoderma or White skin does not easily change colour and the so-called unscientific pills and oils only aggravate and in going to cure the disease create new complications. But Behar Chemical Works proudly declare that to-day they are able to place before the public scientific remedies after laborious provings and tremendous expenses—remedies that are non-irritant, non-mercurial, i.e., totally harmless drugs producing no reactions. These remove rapidly the white patches by supplying natural pigments and expelling all impurities from the blood. Whatever the nature of the disease, hereditary poison or any other known and unknown source of infection, chronic or acute cases, all skin eruptions due to deficiency of of colouring matter or mercurial poisioning — all cases are cured by our specifics both for internal and external uses at Rs. 10 per set to last a month Cure in 3 months. Postage extra. Writes Mr. B. Sinha from Port Blair:—The medicines for the white patches were used on my son and the patient got too much benefit from its effects and ultimately cured — a wouderful thing fo the Leucoderma in the world which you are selling at such a cheap rate for the public.

Leprosy—whether Tubercular, Nodular, Lepra Maculo Anasthetica or Smooth Leprosy, mixed or para Leprosy — all the known varieties are promptly checked, and cured by our Scientific remedies ncluding internal medicines and externnl drags (application, fumigation and bath) which cost Rs. 15 per full set. Detailed information in literature sent free to all.

TO LAST 45 DAYS—CURE IN 6 MONTHS.

Dr. J. N. SEN, L. H. M. S. Sole Proprietor.

Specialists in Leprosy and skin diseases.
Behar Chemical Work, Mihijam, E. I. R.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SHADOW STRIPED VENETIANS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of The Royal Union Co. Bombay.

4 cases containing 81 pieces shadow striped Venetian.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Mr. Sulleman Haji Ahmed Umer. Under a deed of pledge, dated the 30th of July, 1921, and on account and risk of Shanker Pandurang Chowdry.

One motor car No. 6571.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 11th February, 1922, at 3-30 p.m. (S T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 brougham in good condition
1 grey Arab horse, 13½.
1 Stude Baker Car 15-20 H. P. 4 cylinder.
5 seater in excellent running order.
1 Motor Lorry Locomoboile 4 Tons in excellent running order.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Eqr., the guardian appointed Re-Allarakhia and another minors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their rooms household furniture etc., such as small and large cupboards dumbwaiters ,marble top tables, swing, charpoi, mattresses, one lot copper and brass utensils, wall clock, lamps, earthen jars, sundry clothes, fancy ornaments, etc., etc., will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT CHAUPATI, WALKESHWAR ROAD WITH OUTHOUSES, STABLE, GARAGE, ETC.

Suit No. 2498 of 1920.

Syed Mahomed Hoosein Kazrani

vs.

Hajee Bibi Fatma Begum and others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 12th February, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property :—

All those two piece or parcels of land or ground with the Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate, at Chowpatti on the North side of Walkeshwar Road in the City and Island of Bombay containing 2,299-42 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by the property of Dady Seth Charity Trust, on the South by the Walkeshwar Road, on the East by Plot No. 10, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 7, and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Trustees registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323 and others New No. 2131 and others Old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 7,297, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2477 (1), Street Nos. 269391-403 together with all the buildings and premises now erected and built thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 13TH LANE.

Under instructions from the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 13th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward —— No. 2036, Street No. 105 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4580 and 4581, New No. 11025, Old Survey Nos. 4113 and 4114, New Survey Nos. 2-4/6555, and bounded by the East by the property of Jungund Rajuna Babaji, on the West by the property of Setiba Venkate, on the South by the 13th Kamatipura Lane and on the North by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LADIES HOSE, NOTE PAPERS, ENVELOPES, BOOTS, SANDALS, RAZORS, MOTOR CYCLE, BRUSHES, ASTRAKHAN CLOTH, SALE ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 11th February, sell by public auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

2 bundles Rubber hose.
3 cases mercerised ladies Hose of High quality American make.
1 Iron English safe with stand.
1 case Razors.
1 case Gas Balloons and faultless toilet brushes.
2 cases Arm Bands and garters.
1 case Motor cycle one of gents and one of Ladies two strokes kick start.
3 crates perfection milking machine.
8 crates asbestos millboards (40 by 40) 20 tons.
2 bales suction pink blotting paper 32 lbs.
4 cases stationery (account books).

On account and risk of the Bombay stationery equipment company of Esplanade Road.

4 cases High Class note papers, envelopes and Bezique markers all of well-known maker of Charles Goodall and Sons.

On account and risk of Mr. Fidahoosain Abdul Rasul.

1 case Boy's and Girl's Boots.

On account and risk of Electric Stores.

1 case Boys sandals.

On account and risk of Mohamed Sadik Hoosain Yezdi.

3 bundles Astrakhan cloth (woollen).

On account of Insurance Company.

2 cases containing one Mercury Vapour lamp.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
5, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Furniture by well-known makers, dining table, full-sized sideboard, crockery and glassware, Milner safe, etc., etc.

On THURSDAY, the 16th February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the Show-room at No. 9, Dean Lane, very rich furniture, comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboard and dinner waggon, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, Milner safe, fancy writing tables and revolving book-stands, gramophone with records, glass door show cases, rich carpets, hat-stand, teapoys, seasoned wood almirahs, clothe presses, dressing chest of drawers, iron and wooden single and double bedsteads and marble top washing tables, rich glassware, crockeryware and platedware, etc.

Catalogues will be published and property will be open to view 4 days before sale.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

AMUSEMENTS.

Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

(Through the Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.)

Telegraphic Address: "SERVINDIA."
Telephone No. 74.
Servants of India Society's Home,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum,
Bombay, 26th January, 1922.

PRESIDENT:

Sir JAMSHETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Baronet, M.L.A.
a Vice-President: Chairman, Working Committee.
Sir VITHALDAS D. THACKERSEY, Kt., M.L.A.
Joint Hon. Secretary, (General organization.)
Mr. GOPAL KRISHNA DEVADHAR, M.A.,
Vice-President, Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.

In aid of the Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF LADY MEHERBAI DORABJEE TATA.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

Will be given to the Public of Bombay by the Infant Musician—A Prodigy.

MASTER

MANHAR BARVE.

On Sunday, the 12th Feb., 1922, at 5-30 p.m.

IN

Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

(Opposite the Prince of Wales Museum, in Fort.)

WHEN THE

Hon. Sir NARAYAN G. CHANDAVARKAR, KT.

Will make an appeal.

Rates:—Rs. 10, 7, 5, 3, 2 and 1.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S HOME,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaon,
Bombay, 7th February, 1922.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Joint Hon. Secretary.
(General Organization.)
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.

N. B.—Tickets can be had and seats may be reserved daily from 3 to 6 p.m. at the Servants of India Society and on the day of the performance in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall from 12 noon to 5 p.m.

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION ;
GIRGAUM, CHURNI ROAD.
Late Stephen's Stable Premises
Opp. MANGALDAS MILL.

To-Night and Every-Night at 9-30 p. m.

Matinee Shows on Saturday and Sunday at 5-30 p. m.

Children under 12 years half prices in Matinee Show only.

B. G. SATHE,
Manager.

COMING ! COMING ! ! COMING!!!

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda

Gandharva Natak Mandali

will stage at
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

Saturday 11th February 1922 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Sangit MANAPMAN Acts 5

Sunday 12th February 1922 at 3 p. m. (S.T.)

Sangit SWAYAN AR Act 5

Rates of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 2½, 1½, 1, and Annas 12 and 8.

Tickets—Can be had daily at Nana Shankarhet's Temple Tardev Road near Grant Road Station.

PROPRIETOR :
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR"

TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK.
A Marvel of Science
"THE INVISIBLE RAY"

The Most Astounding Scientific Serial
Episodes 7th. THE HYPNOTIC SPELL &
,, 8th. AGAINST GREAT ODDS
together with
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
of Music, Comic Sketch and Dances etc., by Prof. BRAYER & Madam LABEMOE and a two-ree monkey Comedy

Special arrangements for Ladies and Families in Reserved Class, Box, Balcony and Sofa seats.

4 shows daily commencing 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

MUSIC DANCES AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN THREE SHOWS ONLY 5-15 7, & 10-30, on Saturday and Sunday and in 7; 8-45 and 10-30 shows Daily.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES

The "Star" Cinema

BOMBAY'S NEWEST & PRINCELY PICTURE PALACE.
Tram Terminus Grant Road

AMUSEMENTS

A FANCY FAIR,

(AN ENGLISH VILLAGE,)

Will be held in aid of the Charities of

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY

ON THE GROUNDS OF
KUSHROO LODGE
Nesbit Road, Byculla.

On February 11th, 12th & 13th at 5 p. m.

OPENING CEREMONY

WILL BE PERFORMED BY
H. E. LADY LLOYD.

INFANT WELFARE DISPLAY

Needlework Jewellery & Art Collection
Repository Household Furniture
Fancy Articles Funland
Flowers & Plants Art Gallery

Bands, Concerts, Sports and Races.
AFTERNOON TEAS & REFRESHMENTS.

Your Kind Patronage is Solicited

Tickets :—First day 8 annas, Second and Third day 4 annas. Season Tieket Re. 1-0

ADVERTISEMENT RESULTS.

◆

AN UNSOLICITED APPRECIATION.

Extract from a letter addressed to The General Manager, The Bombay Chronicle.

"We must admit your paper has brought us a fair number of callers and up till now we have made one or two sales and we hope the result from your paper will be of value."

Messrs. Pyne Hughman & Co., Ltd. are pleased to testify to the wonderful results of their full page advertisement in the Bombay Chronicle of the 30th January. Enquirers have been pouring into their offices and making bargains paying cash with orders which clearly establishes that Messrs. Pyne Hughman & Co.'s offer is a genuine one of 50% off list prices. Knowing the high grade of all classes of machinery such as Pumps, Oil Engines, Electrical Machinery, Motor Cars and Lorries, Motor Launches, Marine Engines etc., stocked by Messrs. Pyne Hughman & Co., this appears to be an opportunity for a bargain that should not be missed by those in need of any of the above goods to-day or in the near future.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT and 3rd WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
This Light Could Signal to Mars—

It destroyed everything in its path. Plotters wanted the secret of its power. Did they get it ?

SENSATIONAL ACTION !
RARE ROMANCE !
See it !

"THE SKY RANGER"

Featuring
JUNE CAPRICE & GEORGE B. SEITZ.

Episode 6th The Crystal Prison.
,, 7th Dangers Doorway

TOM SENTSCHI
IN
LA RUE of PHANTOM VALLEY

A western drama an ninteresting characterization and a virile hero.
in 2 reels

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

TIME:—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at : 5 p.m
Sunday at : 3-30, & 5-15 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
Always a Good Show.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE

Majestic Cinema

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS.

The Kohinoor Super Production,

Bhakta Amberish

The pauranic film portraying the history of medevia India in which the elements of romance, love, intrigu of court are blended in a harmonious manner.

BHAKTA AMBERISH

A pauranic marvel depicting the devotional path of religion which leads to realisation of true-bliss

BHAKTA AMBERISH

Lovely Scenes. Dainty Dances.

Marvellous Photography.

Shows at :—5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

Complimentary passes not available in 10-30 Show.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

THE NEW PROGRAMME !

GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

THE OPTIMYSTICS
IN
NEW SONG, DANCES, DUETS and SCENAS,

Direct from Masklyne's Theatre of Mystery

OKITO

The Living descendant of Six Generations of Magic

IN A NEW SERIES OF CHINESE CONJURING.

ATTILLA

Will present for the First Time in the East.
A Sensation entirely new to Bombay.
Fred Attilla presents his Sensational Escape
From

THE GOLDEN CAULDRON

Members of the audience are invited to come on the Stage and fasten Attilla in the Tank of Water.

He is submurged in 70 gallons and

FAILURE TO ESCAPE MEANS DEATH!!!

See Attilla's escape from "THE GOLDEN CAULDRON"

FAILURE means DEATH

REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
To-Morrow at 5-30.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 1 p.m.
After 3 p. m. Booking at Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
A Magnificent Metro Production
"THE LAND LOPER"
"THE LAND LOPER"
A Soul-Stirring & Sparkling Drama in 5 parts
Featuring the Brilliant Star
HAROLD LOCKWOOD.
ALSO
THE GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN LEWIS Versus McCORNIC"

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE LAST OF OUR BIG FIVE PRODUCTIONS

IS FREE LOVE REALLY FREE ?
Ye Must Pay—Pay—Pay the Piper
MADAN THEATRES Ld. present
ANITA STEWART
ANITA STEWART
IN
"HARRIET & THE PIPER"
"HARRIET & THE PIPER"
"HARRIET & THE PIPER"

The remarkable story of a Girl lured by the Flame of Free Love fluttering about the fascinating light without a thought that her beautiful wings might be singed.

The Free Love doctrine is being spread to-day especially from the Bohemian quarters of the Great Cities.

It is painted as a beautiful Ideal ; Marriage as Unromantic—sordid—sometimes by theorists, more often by men with a motive.

BUT what of the YOUNG GIRLS Enticed by its glittering flare ? What of them ?

Every one of our patron will want to know how it works out in real, real life !

FROM THE STIRRING NOVEL BY KATHLEEN NORRIS that held Fascinated 5,000,000 readers of "The Pictorial Reviews."

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Wild Animal Serial Supreme.
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
"ADVENTURES OF TARZAN"
STARRING THE ORIGINAL TARZAN
ELMO LINCOLN
and
LOUISE LORRAINE.

This week episodes 9, 10 and 11.
No. 9 "THE FANGS of the LION"
No. 10 "The SIMOON"
No. 11 "THE HIDDEN FOE"

The "Swarajya"

THE NATIONAL DAILY OF MADRAS
AND
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS

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317, Lingha Chetty Street, MADRAS,
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To their Representative now in Bombay
C/o The Bombay Chronicle, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT THIS WEEK !

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present.

HOUDINI

The world's greatest self-liberator, illusioninst, magician, and handcuff king, in a Sensational, thrilling, breath-snatching paramount artcraft picture

"THE GRIM GAME"

In "The Grim Game," an absorbing mystery of a hundred thrills, you will gasp at the feats that made HOUDINI famous. But more ! You will see HOUDINI in a fascinating new role—a romantic dramatic figure in a series of death-defying escapades that have never been equalled either in real life or on the screen.

"THE GRIM GAME"

(5 REELS—6000 FEET)

A picture of astounding sensations, two aeroplanes crashing in the air above; propellers locked, and the two planes, the two pilots and the man swinging helplessly from the rope, whirled over and over-a tangled mass of men and machinery-3000 feet to the earth.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Five Shows To-Day at: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

A VITAGRAPH SPECIAL !

Messrs K. D. and Brothers offer to their Patrons.

THIS WEEK and TO-NINGT

A Delightful Mystery—Romance with the handsome and popular Screen Hero.

Earle Williams

in the principal role. A gripping Story of Villainy, Love and Mystery.

"The Purple Cipher"

(5 Reels—6000 feet)

Here is a vivid picturisation of the "Wonderful Horrors" of the underground Opium Dens—the smoking Saloons as they are called where hopeful lives are blasted and honours irretrievably lost;

"The Purple Cipher"

deals with the extraordinary theme of the dope curse, of unabashed blackmail, of splendid amateur detective ability and Love

A Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

THE

Alexandra Cinema.

Bellasis Road, near Byculla Club.

THE LUCILLE LOVE

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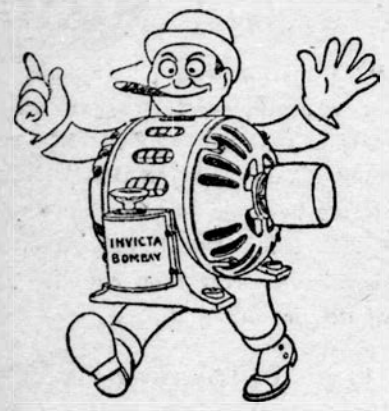

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CONSTITUTIONAL AGITATION VS. DIRECT ACTION

A PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, a Parliamentary Debate was held on Sunday last in the hall of the Servants of India Society on "Freedom can be best achieved by constitutional agitation rather than by direct action", when Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-Law, acted as Speaker.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved the proposition and in so doing observed that it would have been better if the motion had been worded "whether freedom can be better achieved by evolutionary or revolutionary methods. He argued that Direct Action partook of the nature of revolution. It had many defects, the chief of them being coercion and, secondly, it would lead to Civil War and would set back the clock of civilization if it failed. He then said that the late Mr. Tilak tried Civil Disobedience, but failed though he partially succeeded for the time being so far as his movements for picketing and national education were concerned. He then called to his aid the instances of French and the recent Russian Revolutions and pointed out how the temporary liberty achieved in the beginning was so quickly followed by autocracy. He then said that another defect of Direct Action was that it led to the creation of a Dictator and would evoke reprisals from the oppressed classes. The recent labour strike in England was an instance in point which provoked from the capitalists a reprisal in the nature of the lock-out which resulted in the rendering the Labour Party so helpless and impotent that they could not do anything at the present movement when preparations are being made for a fresh general election. He then wound up his speech by saying that at present even in Ireland Messrs. Collins and Griffiths had to proclaim Martial Law amongst their own people as a safeguard against coercion that might follow in all probability.

MR. JAYAKER.

Mr. M. R. Jayaker in a humourous speech opposed the motion and denied that there was any partition wall between constitutional agitation and direct action, and warned the people against supposing that they were exclusive terms. He then drew a parallel and said that if a doctor always applied poultices and did not resort to iodine and blistirring when the latter were needed, he would never bring about a cure of his patient. He further argued that many years of constitutional agitation had totally failed to make the Government responsive to the will of the people and in this connection, he mentioned the report of the Punjab Committee in the drawing up of which he had the privilege of rendering his assistance and described it as a model of under-statement containing absolutely modest demands and yet the Government thought it below its dignity to climb down from its pedestal to meet the same in a spirit of reconcilliation. He further said that the Report was so modest and truthful that Government, with the assistance of all the hierarchy of C.I.D. at their beck and call, had not been able to challenge a single word in it as an untruth or even as an exaggeration. He then brought to his aid the East Africal question and said that the disgusting attitude recently taken up by Mr. Churchill, in face of sweet promises to the contrary, was enough to send up the blood of every self-respecting Indian to a boiling point. He further instanced the Round Table Conference and added that though the Governors substantially secured from Mr. Gandhi, the apostle of moderation, all the terms of the Viceroy, the latter flatly refused to come down from his pedastal. He then ridiculed that Direct Action was coercive and said that it was not a rational argument to say that because it failed on a previous occasion it would not succeed on another occasion. India of 1907 when Mr. Tilak tried it was not India of 1922 when people have made huge strides and have undergone considerable sacrifices and self-abnegation. Mr. Gandhi's *Satyagraha* failed because certain precautions which he has now taken were then wanting. He has succeeded up to now in enforcing complete non-violence. This was best evidenced by the fact that though the Mahomedans are usually more violent than Hindus, they observed perfect peace when their leaders were arrested. As regards Direct Action leading to dictatorship, Mr. Jayaker said that Mr. Dalvi had not read the resolution of the Congress properly. It appointed Mr. Gandhi a Dictator only in the event of the Working Committee being arrested and when there was no one left to carry on the work. Mr. Gandhi would then all be alone and one could not be a Dictator in a forest. Under such circumstances, Mr. Gandhi was not an autocrat but a solitary and sorrowing pilgrim. It was only Government who reduced them to autocracy, but they would never resort to it. Then he said that autocracy of their own men who knew their views, their amibitions and their traditions and who had withal sympathy for them was tolerable, but that of a foreigner was not. It was on this account that Irishmen refused to submit to the autocracy of a foreigner like Mr. Lloyd George but they willingly submitted to that of their own men. Messrs. Collins and Griffiths.

Mr. K. Natarajan followed and supported Mr. Jayaker. He said that Hindu Shastras and the Bible laid down three "Margas", *Bhakti Marga*, *Karma Marga* and *Dnyan Marga* and he followed the Dnyan Marga. He knew of no country in the history of the world which had won freedom by constitutional agitation. There could be no constitution unless there was freedom. Mr. Deole agreed with Mr. Jayaker and said Direct Action gave support to constitutional method. But the whole question was at what point to resort to it.

Messrs. B. D. Lam, F. J. Ginwalla, R. S. Padbidri and a host of other speakers participated in the debate on either side and Mr. D. G. Dalvi replied at length. His proposition was put to the vote but was rejected by a very large majority.

Mr. Jayakar then proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Speaker and hoped that the latter would favour the audience with his own views.

MR. JINNAH ON DIRECT ACTION.

Mr. Jinnah replying to the vote of thanks said that he was glad that an opportunity was offered to him to express his views. According to Mr. Dalvi freedom could be obtained by constitutional method and therefore it was not necessary to resort to direct action. By freedom they meant Government of the people, by the people and for the people. He knew of no country which had won freedom by constitutional agitation. Constitutional method held good when the Government itself was constitutional. But the question arose when the Government itself was not constitutional and did not function according to the will of the people. His own view which he had expressed before was that no country had achieved freedom without bloodshed. It was true that in India they had a bureaucratic Government and had no freedom. But the question in his opinion was whether the time had come for Direct Action or whether the country was ripe for it. Speaking for himself he said that the time had not arrived and he was not for Direct Action at present. He was in England when the last Coal Strike took place. It was the most formidable strike because it meant stoppage of everything and of all industries. If the Triple Alliance had joined it would have meant Civil War. At that time Mr. Thomas went to America. When the Transport and Railway Men did not join everything quieted down. On his return from America Mr. Thomas declared that at the Conference of all the leaders of the Triple Alliance, a question was put as to whether in the event of the Civil War taking place as the result of Direct Action, the leaders were ready with a substitute and could take up the Government. The answer was "No" and hence the strike failed. He had his sympathy with direct Action without which freedom was impossible, especially in a land like theirs which was dominated by a foreign rule.

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WANTED—A TEMPORARY LOAN of Rs. 20,000 at a reasonable rate of interest by a well-established firm in Bombay, kindly write, stating terms, to Box No. 7732, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2817

WANTED—CAPITALIST with Rs. 10,000 for a catering business in Bombay. Assured profits over 3,000 monthly. Apply for full particulars to "Catering Expert." Box No. 7740, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2837

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PADLOCKS—Brass Master-key Sets of 6 padlocks 4 levers, socketed, with duplicate keys to each padlock and 2. Master-keys to fit the whole set.

1½" size Rs. 16-4 per set complete; 1¾" size Rs. 17-4 per set complete; 2" size Rs. 23 per set complete; 2½" size Rs. 28-12 per set complete; 3" and other sizes quotations on applications. H. S. PATUCK and CO., (Sole Agents for J. H. Johnson and Co.) 15, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
T R2771

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—SPECIAL OFFER.—To enable the public to buy New, Rebuilt, Little Used or Second-hand Typewriters at this time when prices are high, we have decided to reduce to the lowest the price of our whole stock for ONE MONTH only. Earnest buyers are sincerely advised to avail themselves of the opportunity. Investigate, and you will be convinced. Call or write. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GLOBE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Fox portable New with Case	175
Corona folding New with case	195
Remington No. 10, visible	185
Remington No. 10, Factory Rebuilt	275
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt like new	225
Royal Visible	125
Remington No. 7, Rs. 100, No. 8, Brief	11b

Ribbons, Carbons and all supplies. Repairs to All Makes of Typewriters. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—16 H P compound PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 120 lbs. pressure. Lathes, Oil Engine, etc. Apply BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore.
T R2841

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S sick of lip owing to prematun physical delay should wait with 1½ a stamps for Ladies' Remedies and Gentlemen's Remedies to Box No. 7744, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R2849

"WAETOLIN" (Registered)—A wonderful discovery—An entirely new and unique medicinal OIL which completely eradicates Rheumatism, Gout, Boils, Lumbago, Abcesses, Inflamation, Eczema, Ringworm Ulcers, Sores, Itches, Colds, Chills, Headache and Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, etc. Obtainable at "WAETOLIN" Depot. 42, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. (Price Re. 1 per bottle.)
T R2663

PROFESSION

LEPROSY LEUCODERMA.

FOR above and all skin-diseases consult PANDIT KRIPARAM personally or by letter in English, Hindi or Urdu at Koorji Maoji Dharamsala Panchwati, Nasik (G. I. P. R.) Sample medicine for Leucoderma, sent per V. P. P. charging As. 6 by application to the Pandit at 8, Nandibazar Lane, Salkia P. O. (Howrah).

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GERMAN REPARATION DYES. REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE prices of German Reparation dyes on sale by the Government of India have recently been greatly reduced.

For lists of dyes and conditions of sale apply to

THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES,
New Custom House.
BOMBAY.
C11579

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO. LTD.

TEMPLE BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

GUARANTEED British Standard Test, Ready Delivery.

Further particulars from the AGENTS.

PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.,
6, Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

RE: GOLD AND SILVER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have this day opened a branch Office near Lukhmidas Khimji Cloth-market in Ezekiel Bullion Market Building, Shaik Memon Street. All Local and up-country orders for buying and selling ready and forward Gold and Silver will be honestly carried out as hithrto. For terms apply to the undersigned.

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
Bullion Merchants, Brokers and
Commission Agents.
Nanjee Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 8th February, 1922.
R2811

NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
(Incorporated in England.)

TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN AGRA CANTT. AND AGRA FORT.

THE following trains will be cancelled on the 13th and 14th February, 1922:—

ON 13TH FEBRUARY, 1922.

		700 Dn.	717 Dn.
Agra Cantt.	... dep.	13-0	20-15
		714 Up.	704 Up.
Agra Fort	... dep.	15-15	24-0

ON 14TH FEBRUARY, 1922.

		703 Dn.
Agra Cantt	... ... dep.	5-45
		706 Up.
Agra Fort	... ... dep.	6-45

On 13th February, 703 Down and 706 Up will run to the following revised timings:—

		703 Dn.
Agra Cantt.	... ... dep.	7-0
Agra Fort	... ... arr.	7-15
		706 Up.
Agra Fort	... ... dep.	8-0
Agra Cantt.	... ... arr.	8-14

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 7th February, 1922.
C12112

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1922.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will start on MONDAY, the 6th March, 1922.

Entries close on Saturday, 25th February, 1922.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday, the 27th February 1922, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners up respectively.

With a view to minimizing expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by local Teams only all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

The second round is not expected to commence until Monday, 20th of March 1922.

Entries should be send in as soon as possible to the undersigned.

Rules, 1921-1922.

O. TURTON
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.
Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 24th January, 1922.
C11967

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

ERRATUM TO NOTICE, dated 3-2-1922, from the Dewan of Janjira, regarding pipes, fittings, etc., required for the Victoria Water Works, Janjira.

After the words "All the pipes, fittings, etc., should be of British manufacture or", for the words "of Indian manufacture", read "of any other manufacture."

Y. B. BORKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.
8-2-1922.
C12128

LEGAL NOTICES

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Deed of Mortgage, dated the 9th day of January, 1912, and executed by Samsudin Haji Miya Pathan and others, mortgaging their right, title and interest in the property known as Fish Market, situate at Breach Candy Road or Pallav Road, in favour of our clients, Goolrukh Dadabhoy Pochaji and Dadabhoy R. Pochaji, both of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, and still outstanding, is either lost or mislaid. The public are therefore warned against dealing in respect of the said document. Anybody in possession of the said documents is hereby requested to send the same in our office, 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1922.

CHITNIS KANGA & MANBHAI,
Attorneys-at-Law.
94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C12125

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Britain Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, late of Bombay, Branmin Hindu Inhabitant, widower, an attorney of this Honourable Court .... Deceased

(1) SETH AMBALAL SARABHAI, of Ahmedabad, Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, (2) RAI BAHADUR HIMATLAL DHIRAJRAM, of Ahmedabad, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, (3) CHUNILAL PITAMBER, of Ahmedabad, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate. Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 31st day of January, 1922.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12124

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5003 of 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 1st day of December, 1921.

SUMMONS to answer plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1,5,7 and 3 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its registered office at 25 Waldey Road, within the Fort Bombay ......*Plaintiff.*

vs.

SHRI-KRISHNA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a banker, his registered registered place of address with the plaintiff company being Chandra Bhuwan Harry Road, Gamdevi, Bombay No. 7. ....*Defendant.*

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. Greeting: WHEREAS the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs pray for judgment for Rs 1,000 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 15th of May, 1920 and for Rs. 1,000 with interest there on at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st of August, 1920, till judgment, the costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment. You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of February, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 9th day December, 1922

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(C12131)

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BASIL NORMAN LANG, Esquire, Official Assignee of Bombay and the Official Assignee of the estate and effects of Narbadashanker Hurjiwan Joshi an Insolvent has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 154 sq. yds. or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 1696, New No. 7696, Old Survey No. 229 and New Survey No. 163 (land revenue in respect whereof has been redeemed) situate lying and being at Colebhat Lane, otherwise called Vanka Mohalla fronting the West Side thereof in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereof assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3202 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Colebhat Lane otherwise called Vanka Mohalla, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Framji Daruwalla, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ignacio De Souza and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's Passage used in common by the occupiers of the said House and premises agreed to be sold and by the occupiers of the property now or late of Rustomji Byramji Bharucha situate on the South Side thereof.

Dated this 9th day of February, 1922.

PATELL and EZEKIEL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C12118

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai JAIJI, wife of Jamshedji Edulji Saklatwala, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, who at the time of her death resided at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay ...... Deceased.

JAMSHEDJI EDUJI SAKLATWALA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, land-manager of Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., the sole executor appointed under the Will of the deceased abovenamed residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Procedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty two and in the twelfth year of our Bergn.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 23rd day of January, 1922.

Messrs. MANCHERSHAH and
NARMADASHANKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12113

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 188 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 16th day of January, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Messrs. AYUB NOOR MAHOMED DURBAR, a firm carrying on business as Gold Bullion Merchants at Kharakwa, without the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

NARSI POPAT, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, formerly residing at Shamset Street, without the Fort of Bombay and present whereabouts not known ....Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the above named Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray for judgment against the Defendant for the sum of Rs. 2,212-15-3 mentioned in the Plaint with interest on the sum of Rs. 1,741-8-6 at 9 per cent per annum from 1st January, 1922, till judgment, costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this court on the 21 day of February 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard notice that in default of your appearance on th day before mentioned, the suit wil be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir, NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 20 day of January, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 9th day of February, 1922.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSAW & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12134

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with Will annexed of the property and credits of BALARAM KRISHNAJI HEMKE, of Bombay Vanjari Hindu Inhabitant, a Compositor, limited to the property described in Schedule No. I to the Petition .... Deceased.

1. KHANDU BALOO KERPE, residing at Kamatipura) 6th Lane and 2 SAYEEBAI, widow of Vithoba——) Gangaram, residing at Kamatipura 12 lane, both of Bombay Vanjari Hindu Inhabitants..................) Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovementioned deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 25th day of January, 1922.

Messrs. VACHHA AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C12132.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letter of Administration of the property and credits of TOOLSIDAS MOHANJI KARANI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a stock and share broker .... Deceased.

SEWAKLAL TOOLSIDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a college student, residing at Chatcooper in the Thana District the son of the Deceased. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Procedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 31st day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

1st day of February, 1922.

Messrs. MOTICHAND and DEVIDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C12117

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIMATLAL BALUBHAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, widower, carrying on business at Pydhownie, without the Fort of Bombay, under the name and style of Balubhai Purshottam, who died at Patan (in Gujarat) .... Deceased.

BAPULAL BALUBHAI and NAROTTAM BALUBHAI, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Pydhownie, without the Fort of Bombay, the brothers of the abovenamed deceased .... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 27th day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 20th day of January, 1922.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & COMPANY,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C12127

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 441.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES COTTON AND SILK TAPESTRY.

By order of the Liquidator of Messrs. C. Boggiano and Co. (in liquidation), and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Datubhai Hassam, trading at Chukla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th day of February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

2 cases cotton and silk tapestry.

4 pieces 47in. by 35/40 yards each.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 39 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 7th day of January, 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

GOSWAMI TIKAYAT SHRI, 108, Shri Goverdhanlalji Girdharlalji Maharaj of Nathdwara Hindu Inhabitant by his constituted attorney Murlidas Shankerdas, residing at 3rd outside the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) DHIRAJLAL MOHANLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay; (2) GOSWAMI SHRI GIRDHARLALJI JIVANLALJI MAHARAJ, of Gokul District Muttra Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Bombay by his Munim Parmanandas Tapidas; (3) GOPIKISON GOPALKISON, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort; (4) VADILAL VRAJLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort; (5) DALSUKH KASHINATH, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay at 3rd Bhoiwada by their Munim Narotam Mansukhlal and (6) AMBALAL HARGOVANDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort, under the name style and firm of Kissonchand Ambalal .... Defendants.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting. WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith vacate and give possession of the shops 1, 2, and 3 on the ground floor of the premises described in Ex. A. That the 1st and 2nd defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 40 and Rs. 42 per month from Vaisakh Sud 1 Samvat 1977 (8th day of May 1921) until vacant possession of the premises is delivered to the plaintiff. That the 4th defendant may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 175 per month from Chaitra Sud 1 Samvat 1977 (9th day of April 1921) until vacant possession of the shop No. 3 in his occupation is given to the plaintiff, that the standard rent as regards the shop Nos. 4 and 5 and room No. 24 may be determined by the Court and costs and further and other relief.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of February 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate daily instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 12th day of January 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 9th day of February 1922.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C12130

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. "ACCRA."

Under instruction from Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., on behalf of their principles Messrs. Boullie Lagane and Co., Liquidators, the Mannie Swan Shipping Co., Ltd., Port Louis Mauritius, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 14th February, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms:—

The S. S. "ACCRA" built in 1893 by the Naval Constructions and Armament Co., Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness Tonnage 2,826 nett, 1,751 length, 336.0 by 39.4 by 22.3 vessel loads 3,750 tons, dead-weight on a mean draught of 20ft. 8 inches.

The steamer has accommodation for 40 first class passengers in addition to deck passengers and is sold as she lies without guaranty or warranty of any description whatever.

The above steamer is now lying off Prince's Dock in the stream in Bombay Harbour and is open for inspection at any time.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the steamer being knocked down and the balance to be paid within seven days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort.

MENESSE and CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th and TUESDAY, the 21st instant both days at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of one piano, one iron tank big, one iron safe, bales of cotton piecegoods, bales of cotton and silk twist, pugrees, bags of sealing wax, 10 bags of hemp seeds, alluminium, brass and copperware, cases of patent medicines (English and Indian), state pencils, looking glasses, brass cooking stoves, wooden fan blades, red and black dye, glass globes, stationery, weighing scales (brass), glass jars, chairs, trunks and boxes, old clothing, shoes, boots and umbrellas, provisions, grain and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool. Feb. 8th

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
„ „ Sales of East Indian		150
„ „ Imports		—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—		
Mid. Americans Spot. Quieter		9 61
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Sakels		15 50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	March	16 8
	May	16 51
	July	15 15
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March	15 76
	July	15 52

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th,

Months.	To-day's Price.
Jan.	..
Feb.	9 15
Mar.	—
April	9 14
May	..
June	9 11
July	—
Aug.	..
Sept.	8 86
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th

Months.	To-day's price.
February	9 36
March	9 40
April	9 39
May	9 39
June	9 35
July	9 35
August	9 26
September	9 15
Oct.	9 09
November	9 02
December	8 99
January	8 95

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th

Months.	To-day's price.
February	14 65
March	14 80
April	14 95
May	15 15
June	15 25
July	15 35
Aug	15 50
Sept.	15 65
Oct.	15 75
Nov.	15 85

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 8th,

M. G. Bengal, Good	6 00	Nominal.
„ „ Fully Good	6 50	
„ „ Fine	7 00	
„ No. 1 Oomra, Good	7 45	
„ „ „ Fully Good	7 95	
„ „ „ Fine	8 45	
„ Broach, Good	7 55	
„ „ Fully Good	8 05	
„ „ Fine	8 55	
„ Scinde, Good	5 90	
„ „ Fully Good	6 40	
„ „ Fine	6 90	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 7th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—
„ „ to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York Mar.	16 55
„ „ „ May	16 30
„ „ „ July	15 88
„ „ „ Oct.	15 35
Spot Cotton at New York	16 85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	15 50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	15 42
Futures at New Orleans July	15 22
Fir Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/8
Demand Bills	—
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	65 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 9th

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York	Mar.	17 02
	May	16 73
	July	16 27
	Oct.	15 73

Liverpool, Feb 9th

	Months.	To-day's Prices.
Cotton Dely. M.U. O. C. C. Liverpool.	Mar.	9 61
	May	9 60
	July	9 56
	Oct.	9 30

London, Feb 9th.

Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 23/32 Dull
Bar Gold	£ 4/15/1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 1/8 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb 1st

Rentes 3 p c.	56 1/2
Bar Silver spot	35 1/8
„ 2 months hence	34 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—India.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	—
interest day to day loans	2 1/2
„ 7 dy amarket loans	3 3/8

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c since 3rd Nov. 1921.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb. 1st.

WHEAT.

ROZARIO SANTA FE- 64 lbs. Jan. Feb.	69/3
BARLETTA RUSSO 62 lbs. Jan.-Feb. Value	48/6
AUSTRALIAN 62 lbs. Feb. Paid	50

Tone :—Easier.

Best opportunity for Contractors, Merchants and Businessmen.

The following are available for sale F.O.R. Balharshah G. I. P. Railway.

			Tons of 50 Cft.
(1).	Seasoned Machine sawn best Allapilli Teak Scantlings, planks, posts and battens of various sizes & 6 ft & adove in lengths	about	1500
(2).	Do. do. from 3" to 6" in length	„	1000
(3).	Do. do. „ 1" to 3" „	„	300
(4).	Machine Sawn Bija Sal Scantlings & planks of sizes	„	18
(5).	Machine Sawn Haldoo Scantlings & planks of sizes	„	50
(6).	Allapilli Teak Round Logs 10 to 25 in length and 3 to 6 ft in mid girth	„	1500
(7).	Shishum Round Logs 5 to 26 ft in length ond 1 to 4 ft in girth	„	40
(8).	Tiwas Round logs do do	„	80

ALLAPILLI TEAK IS FOUND EQUAL TO BURMA TEAK-VIDE REPORTS.

ANY OTHER INFORMATION MAY BE HAD OF

DEVSHIBHAI HIRJI,
SAW MILLS
BALLARPUR C.P. Chanda Dist.

BALLARPUR

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A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF
LUCAS HORNS

38 T. N. P. D. T. Rs. 47 8 0 each.
34 T. N. P. S. T. „ 42 8 0 „
64 T. N. P. „ 35 0 0 „
Best French Horns N. P. D. T. Rs. 32 8 0 each.
Clayrite Horn Bulbs with Socket Rs. 3 4 0 each.
Nesthill Rear View Auto Driving Mirrors No. 631 brass Rs. 12 4 0 each.
„ „ No 632 „ Rs. 11 12 0 „
„ „ No. 602 N. P. Rs. 23 12 0 „
„ „ No. 601 N. P. Rs. 25 4 0 „
„ „ No. 830 N. P. Rs. 29 12 0 „
Value motor body Varnish Re. 1 8 0 per bottle.
Send us a trial order when in the Market for motor accessories, tyres and
PUNCTURE-PROOF TUBES.

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OF
INDIAN FINANCE
K. T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc.
(Econ. London), Bar-at-law.
To be had of the Author from
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A Speciality for Sizing and Dyeing.
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Healds, Reeds, Woollen and Leather. The Standard Petrol Lighting Set.
Goods, Spinning and Weaving Sundries. Magneto Ignition—30 Lamps of 10 C.-P.
PRAGJI DHARAMSHI & Co.
Tel: "Sulphur." 96, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 'Phone: 3059.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 1/2
Hongkong	£ 99 1/2
National	£ 34

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold	Nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar.	£ 19 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Feb-Mar Quoted	£ 8 7/8
Toria Rapeseed :—Feb.-Mar. Sellers Quiet	£ 18
Linseed, Argentine Feb.-Mar. Sellers	£ 18 1/4

Tone :—Slow.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Cawnpore 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta New Crop June-July Sellers	18/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay New Crop June-July Sellers	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi New Crop June-July Sellers	19/9

Tone :—

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Feb. 8th.

Fine Australian Beef Tallow	42
„ „ Mutton „	41/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction	Full rates.

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Feb. 10.

To-day Reuter reported 8 points lower in New York futures and the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for fully good Broach April May at Rs. 396 and steadily advanced till Rs. 406. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 396 and Rs. 405 and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 404. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 403½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 405. and closed at Rs. 410½. Fine m.g. Oomra March opened at Rs. 327 and steadily went up till Rs. 337. remaining Rs. 335 at 4 p.m. While Oomra May opened at Rs. 310 and advanced till Rs. 348½ the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 347. Fully good m.g. Bengal March was Rs. 287 and May Rs. 293 nominal at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday with a little inquiry for nice Berars by Japan exporters.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5 p.m.

Bombay, Feb 10th.

Fully Good Broach April/May.	410 1/2
„ „ Bengal March	294
„ „ „ May	300
Fine Oomra March	344
„ „ May	346

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 10th.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May	404
F. G. M. G. Bengal March	290
„ „ May	295
Fine M. G. Oomra March	336
„ „ May	348

SPOT QUOTATION

Bombay, Feb 10th

Description Super-Fine F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab — — 311 291 271

(Continued on page 12.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The opening ceremony by H. E. Lady Lloyd, of the Fancy Fair, in aid of Archibishop Goodier's Charities, at Kushroo Lodge, Nesbit Road, 5 p.m.
Bombay Races: Big Meeting (3rd Day.)

SUNDAY, Feb. 12.

Fancy Fair in aid of Archibishop Goodier's Charities. Opening ceremony by Lady Cowasjee Jehangir at 5 p.m.
Debate on "Whether Peace is possible among the Powers of the World." Tutorial High School, Prof. K. T. Shah to preside, 5-30 p.m.
71st Anniversary of the late Mr. F. C. Banaji Allbless Bag: Jashan (9 a.m.); joint prayers and songs (10 a.m.); dinners to the poor (11-30 a.m.)
Te-Deum at the Gloria Church, Byculla, at 10 a.m. in thanksgiving for the election of H. H. Pope Pius XI.

MONDAY, February 13.

Y. W. C. A. Public Meeting in Y. W. C. A. Hall, Mayo Road, at 5-30 p.m. H. E. the Hon. Lady Lloyd in the Chair. Speakers: Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson, M.A., (Oxon. and Dubl.) D.Sc., (Dubl.) and the Hon. Emily Kinnaird, C. B. E.
Municipal Corporaion Meeing 3-40 p.m.
Fancy Fair in aid of Archbishop Goodier's Charities. Opening ceremony by Mrs. Hayward, Provincial Girl Guide Commissioner at 5 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

KAPOLE DEATH.

BAI JAIKOREBAI, widow of Sheth Bhugwandas Narottamdas and mother of Sheth Dharamdas Bhugwandas, died yesterday evening at 7 p.m. Uthamana ceremony will take place to-day at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at Sita Kant Mansions, Hughes Road.

INDIAN MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

A Concert of Indian Music will be given at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. by Mr. T. L. Kotkar. A limited number of seats can be provided for ladies only; so the male visitors are requested not to occupy them.

"MOON-LIGHT BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS."

The Band of the G. I. P. Ry Regt. A. F. (India) will play at the Victoria Gardens today (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.)

A LECTURE POSTPONED.

As Swami Satya Dev has proceeded to Bardoli, his to-day's lecture is postponed.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

A Special General Meeting of the members of the above Institution will be held in its hall at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Prof. P. A. Wadia will conduct the Sunday class on "Art and Religion" to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. in the Hall of the Servants of India Society, (Sandhurst Road). All are invited to attend.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Active Volunteers of F. G. Wards excluding students are requested to be present at Kirtikar Wadi Dadar to-morrow at 8 a.m. sharp.

BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All the Active Volunteers of A. B. C. and D. Wards excluding Students are requested to be present at the Esplanade Maidan opp. Gaiety Theatre to-morrow at 8 a.m. sharp.

SWARAJAYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

An Extraordinary General meeting of our Corps will be held in Mr. V. A. Desai's office 72 Apollo Street, Fort, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To settle the question of Head Quarters, (2) To consider the question regarding the dissolution of the corps; (3) To consider the question of joining the National Volunteer Corps and any other business that may be brought forward by any one with the permission of the chairman.

D. T. MOOLJI DISPENSARY.

In the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Charitable Dispensary, Nos. 1 and 2, Ripon Road. —During the month of January 1922. 688 patients were treated in this dispensary, of which 556 were males and 132 were females, including children and their daily average was 60 to 75.

FATIMABIBI ROGAY. DISPENSARY.

In the Fatimabibi Rogay Charitable Dispensary during the month of January 1922, the total number of patients treated was 9084 of which 3,000 were males, 3046 females and 3038 children, new admissions were 892. Average daily attendance was 293.

BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the Parel Charitable Dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai Shet Kanji Coursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay the total number of patients treated during the month of January, 1922 was 839, out of whom 434 were females and 405 were children. The daily average attendance per day was 32.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Mr. S. V. Phadnis, B.A., S.T.C. will deliver a public lecture to-morrow (Sunday), at 9 a.m. at Girgaum Gujerathi Boys' School on 'Brahmanacha Vishaya.'

A Free Matric Mathematics Class is conducted by the Aryan Excelsior League on Saturdays and Sundays at 2-30 p.m. at Girgaum Guzerathi Boys' School, near Prarthana Samaj, for female students appearing for Matric this year.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF GAEKWAR IN BOMBAY.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda have arrived at their residence Jayamahal Palace, in Bombay accompanied by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, Palace Physician Dr. Jivraj Mehta, M. D. (London).

His Highness is in Bombay for Rest Cure and Visitors are not expected to call.

ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL WELFARE CONFERENCE.

The adjourned Meeting of the Reception Committee to the above Conference will be held to-day (Saturday) 7 p.m. in the Hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. All the members of the Reception Committee as requested to attend.

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society a public lecture Meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of S. L. and Sc. Society's School when Mrs. Kamalbai Maladkar, B.A. will deliver a lecture in Marathi on the "Merits and defects in modern Female Education." Prof. V. N. Hate. B.Sc. will predie.

NEW POPE AND THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will officiate at the solemn Te-daum, which takes place in the Gloria Church, Byculla, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. after the parish Mass in thanksgiving for the election of the new Pope, His Holiness Pius XI.

"RADIANT CLUB" SOCIAL.

The Annual Social Gathering, of the Committee of the Radiant Club, comes off at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road, on Sunday next (the 12th instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

THE ZORASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

An interesting debate between the members of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood and the Young Men's Parsee Association will be held tomorrow (Sunday) in the Hall of the Tutorial High School, (Grant Road), at 5-30 p.m. on the subject "Whether Peace is Possible among the Powers of the World," when Prof. K. T. Shah, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. Lec.) Bar-at-Law, will preside. The meeting is open to the public. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

ARCHBISHOP GOODIER'S CHARITIES.

A Fancy Fair in aid of Archbishop Goodier's Charities will be held at Khushru Lodge Nesbit Road on the 11th, 12th, and 13th February. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will open the Fair Lady (Saturday) at 5 p.m.

The Fancy Fair at Khushru Lodge Nesbit Road will be opened to-morrow (Sunday) by Mrs. Cowasjee Jehangir at 5 p.m.

On Monday the 13th Mrs. Heyward will open the Fancy Bazar at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following press communique is issued by the Postmaster-General:—

"Under the Post Office Amendment Act, 1921, articles of the letter post containing dutiable goods are detained at the Customs, opened and assessed to duty. Owing to the large number of articles thus received, the work has necessarily to be spread over two or three days.

The public are in their own interest advised to warn their friends in Europe to send separately such articles and their written communications, so that, in the case of the former being detained, the latter will be delivered in the ordinary course without delay. If this is not done, covers from Home containing letters and dutiable articles are liable to a certain amount of detention, and may thus cause unnecessary anxiety to friends and relatives in India."

CHURCH NOTICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Septuagesima Sunday.
7 a.m. Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m. Matins.
8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral. Agutter—"G"—Hymns—164. 169. Card II. 533.
5-30 p.m. Children's Service.
6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.—Canticles—Stanford B6—Hymns—178, 489, 167.
Collections for—Choir Fund.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Emmanuel Church (C. M. S.), Girgaum.
Septuagesima.
Sunday (12th Feb.)
English—The Rev. H. J. Lane Smith, M.A.
Clergy:—Marathi—The Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A.
English Services:—8 a.m. Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Marathi Service:—9-15 a.m.

STAR CINEMA.

The Star Cinema Theatre is located in a building erected on modern principles with a keen eye to the comfort of the audience. The proprietors of the Star have introduced variety items which keep the audience pleasantly engaged. The musical attraction is also one of the features of their Picture House.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Bharat Insurance Company—A Perpetual Calendar.

HOOLIGANISM BY EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

AFFRAY IN FORBES STREET.

Yesterday afternoon at about 5.45, the whole of Forbes Street was the scene of some excitement. Three British soldiers of the Dorsetshire Regiment, apparently under the influence of drink were parading the Street at the above mentioned time asking the pasers-by whether they belonged to the "Gandhi-party." Two of them stood at one end of Forbes Street (near Messrs. Badam Pile and Co.) while the third soldier defied anyone to come near him. The three European soldiers were all the time using the most filthy language possible in the presence of a crowd consisting of about fifty to sixty persons.

The soldier who was standing near the "Bombay Chronicle" Office expended his energies in shouting at the top of his voice and waving a belt in his hand. He, then proceeded to near David Sassoon and Company's office and abused an English lady who was about to get into her motor car. The lady, however, without giving the drunkard any countenance asked her driver to proceed from the scene immediately. In the meantime, the two soldiers at the other end of the street were going on with their hooliganism. No sooner did the car of the English lady proceed onwards at a very fast speed, then a Parsi gentleman who was, at the time, going along the road towards the King's Statue was unfortunately caught hold of by the third soldier near Messr. Dunnett and Company's premises and was asked whether he belonged to the "Gandhi-party." Upon this, the Parsi gentleman showed a defiant attitude with the result that an affray took place in which all the three soldiers joined together and belaboured him soundly. As the result of the affray the gentleman received a deep cut just above his eye-brow and several hard blows on his person. At this moment, an Englishman from Messrs. Dunnett and Company came to the rescue of the Parsi and took him inside his Office, dressed his injuries and asked him to take rest in his room. In the meantime the three soldiers ran inside the Inner Temple Bar Restaurant and began threatening the waiters there. There was a great uproar created, at this time, in the whole street.

A representative of the "Chronicle" ran up immediately to the Parsi gentleman and requested him to give his name and address. He gave out his name to be "Jamshed Bapujee Wadia," and when asked, said that he belonged to Messrs. Shamji Hemraj and Company and was going home when he was mercilessly assaulted by the three European soldiers. His dress was stained with blood.

When Mr. Wadia came out from Messrs. Dunnett and Company in the hope of getting the numbers of the drunkan soldiers and went as far as the Bar restaurant with a crowd following him, he was again threatened by the three soldiers who were drinking there. At this time another serious affray would have taken place but for the intervention of Mr. A. H. Brewin who prevented the infuriated soldiers from going out of the Bar. Several Europeans came out, at this stage, from Messrs. David Sassoon's Office and began persuading the soldiers to go away quietly, one of them who was standing near the entrance to the Bar with a bottle of beer in his hand still continued to threaten the crowd. Mr. Wadia, was, then, advised to phone up the Police by some Europeans, and as he was going to do so, they (the Europeans) hired a taxi-car put the three soldiers inside it and asked the driver to proceed very fast. Upon this, the crowd got excited and some Parsis ask d Mr. Brewin to give their names and number to them. Mr. Brewin said he was very sorry at the unfortunate mishap and told Mr. Wadia that he was ready to give Rs. 50 to any Parsi Charity, which offer Mr. Wadia and other Parsi gentleman refused. Mr. Brewin, then, said he could do nothing, further, in the matter. The crowd, then, gradually dispersed.

Strange to say that not a single policeman turned up during these scenes of rowdyism. If there had been three or four police sepoys doing their duty in the locality at the time, the affray would not and could not have occured and the three soldiers would have been stopped from terrorising the locality in broad day-light.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ESCAPE FROM POLICE LOCK-UP.

SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS' R. I.

At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Satam charged Mosam Hassan Ali, one of the dacoits now under trial at the Sessions Court, with escaping from the Mazagaon Police Court, lock-up on the night of the 17th May, 1921. Sub. Inspector Bhatkal of the Byculla Police Station said he was assisting Inspector Fern in the Baluchi Pathan Gang case. The accused was arrested in connection with murder and dacoity on the 18th of March last and was locked up in the Mazagaon Police Court lockup on the 18th of May he received information that three accused persons had run away from the lock-up and noticed a hole made in the roof. He went and made inquiries and found that three men including the accused the accused's home and desecription were had escaped. They made several inquiries and circulated and information was received from Rai Bareilly that the accused was undergoing a sentence of six months in the jail there. He was brought down and the witness identified him as one of the three who had escaped. The other two had been already arrested and convicted.

Gangaram Murari, Police Constable No. 1680 "D" said that on the night of the 17th May he was on duty at the lock-up. The accused was locked up with two other men. In the morning he found three men missing including the accused. He made inquiries.

The accused was charged with escaping from lawful custody to which he pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for eighteen months.

SCAVENGRS' STRIKE.

CASES FINALLY WITHDRAWN.

Yesterday before Mr. Khairaz, Mr. Taylor appeared and requested the court to withdraw the charges against the Municipal scavengrs who were on strike on the ground that they had resumed work. Police Prosecutor Guider too intimated the Court that he had instructions from the Commissioner of Police also to withdraw charges against the two accused scavengers who were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly.

His Worship granted permission for withdrawal.

HIS SEVENTH HAT!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Perhaps the most adventureous Minister of the day is the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill. Few other Ministers have worn mort hats, changed more collars, given more assurances, levelled more attacks, suffered more defeats and made more muddles, than this pinch-beck Napoleon of Great Britain! May I show a few phases of his life?

(1) Young Churchill served in the Army and acted as the "Morning Post" Correspondent in the South African War! Later

(2) He was taken up as the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and was appointed President of the Board of Trade!

(3) Soon after, he became Home Secretary, and proved himself a splendid propagandist for his Party!

(4) Churchill was now looked upon as an all-round man and was rapidly promoted to the most responsible post of the First Lord of the Admiralty! We know, how he fell out with the Sea Lords, muddled at Antwerp and blundered at Dardenlles during the last War; and was eventually shunted off the Duchy of Lancaster!

(5) Dramatic as he has been, he went out as Colonel of the Army just to retain his popularity! Soon after, Kitchener died Lloyd George took up the War Secretaryship, and Churchill, hereby Churchil, was appointed Minister of Munitions! What England has lost in this department, the Blue Books will someday indicate!

(6) Churchill's star was again in the ascendalit and he soon became War Secretary under the Lloyd George regime! England's huge expenditure in Mesopotamia her commitments in Palestine will stand to the discredit of Churchill!

(7) And as though, his adventures have not been baneful, he is given the portfolio of the Colonial Office; and his recent utterances in respect of Kenya clearly show how this prized dog of Lloyd George is about to commit another irreparable blunder! Verily, when the history of the last few years will be written, Churchill will figure most prominently amongst those men and ministers, who are accountable for the loss of England's manhood, England's money, England's Solvency and England's old glory. And the sooner, he is asked to knock off his present hat, the better for England, for India and for the World!—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI, BHROCHA.

END OF SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

"UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER!"

MR. CLAYTON'S STATEMENT REFUTED.

The sweepers' strike is at an end. All the men returned to work yesterday and the result was visible to all the citizens. The city has been cleaned up. The roads are spick and span. The garbage heaps that were being collected all along the roads are now, slowly, being removed. But it will still take some time to do all the work not done during the past few days. It is due to the officials of the Trade Union Congress that the strike has come to an end so speedily. People in Bombay must remember that the last strike of sweepers lasted more than a fortnight and the whole city stank horribly.

Some of the Commissioner's statements in the letter he has sent to the Press do not reflect much credit on the Municipality. The wages paid to the sweepers cannot be a living wage and it is idle to say that four men with their families if huddled together in a smal room can share the rent, which in that case does not amount to more than As. 8. It is adding insult to injury to make such a statement in the case of poor men. The men must be paid a wage which while sufficient for their requirements must leave a small margin for rainy days. They cannot be expected to live from hand to mouth all the year round in the service of the Municipality. However, these are points which require to be threshed out in the Committee of the Corporation which will be appointed in due course, as agreed upon by the Municipal Commissioner. It was with the greatest difficulty that the Labour workers could persuade the men to resume work and if there is any withdrawal on the part of the authorities from the promises they have already made, we shall be in for another strike of a severer type.

NOT AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Mr. D. Chaman Lall of the Bombay Central Labour Federation sends the following statement:—

I am surprised to read in the papers to-day that Mr. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, has made a statement in the Corporation that the sweepers' strike settlement was an unconditional surrender. I am obliged to remark that this statement is not based on actual facts. During my two interviews with Mr. Clayton, I made it perfectly clear to him that there were certain conditions on the acceptance of which I would be prepared to advise the men to resume work. The first condition was the appointment of a committee. Mr. Clayton agreed. He went so far as to put it down in writing and a copy of the original document signed by Mr. Clayton is given below for the benefit of all those who have been misled into believing that the settlement was an unconditional surrender. The second condition was that there should be no victimisation. The third, that the cases against 112 men should be withdrawn, when the men returned to work, and, meanwhile, adjourned. The fourth condition was that the wages of the workers for the month of January, which had been on Mr. Clayton's statement forfeited, should be restored to the workers. These were the four conditions which Mr. Clayton accepted and it must have been with his tongue in his cheek that he stood up in the Corporation, with applauding Corporators around him, to state that the men had returned to work unconditionally. I have found, in my dealings with the employers, that there are very few who know how to do the right thing in the right way. In this particular instance it was the more unfortunate as Mr. Clayton must be aware that the men are ready to go out on strike at any moment and that it is our influence only which is keeping them back. Therefore, it is useless for the Commissioner to create a false halo of glory around his own name by posing as the strong man who has settled a strike to the liking of all the die-hards. I am to-day giving him official notice, if after two months the demands of the strikers are not settled, the workers will be at liberty to declare a strike and if this strike comes woe be to Mr. Clayton and his applauding Corporators! I would, therefore, warn all sane citizens not to be lulled into a false sense of security by the statement of Mr. Clayton. I asked Mr. Clayton to put down all the four terms in writing but he told that he had put down the first term in writing and for the others I could take his word of honour, whereupon, I remarked, that as far as I was concerned he was at perfect liberty not to put a single line in writing and that I would accept his word of honour. I leave the public to judge this in the light of the facts related by me.

MR. CLAYTON'S LETTER.

The following is a copy of the terms of settlement:—

Saw Mr. Chaman Lall I agreed that if the sweepers went back to work before Monday next, I would take an early opportunity of laying their case before the Corporation with a request that they will appoint a Committee to consider whether the existing pay, etc., is or is not less than

(1) The current market wage.
(2) A reasonable living wage.

I also agreed that I would use my influence with the Corporation to secure the appointment to the Committee of at least of three members of the Corporation whose names should be suggested by Mr. Joseph Baptista as President of the Bombay Central Labour Federation and also to secure authority for the Committee to take any evidence they might consider necessary to enable them to arrive at a decision.

9-2-22. H. B. CLAYTON.

KASTOOR CHAND MILLS.

In the Kastoorchand Mills, although the men have been paid off they do not consider themselves as no longer in the service of the mills. It seems the men are eager to go back to their work provided they are paid better. Hence their presence about the mill premises.

STARVATION WAGES.

BOMBAY CITIZENS DUTY.

(From the T. U. Congress Publicity Bureau.)

The Municipal Commissioner's statement regarding the increase demanded by the scavengers is, it is hoped, not meant to prejudice public opinion against the scavengers. The scavengers have, at present, nothing to do with the other workers in the Municipality. Four thousand scavengers demand an increase which is not going to cost the Corporation. All the big sums marshaled out by the Commissioner. The scavengers are not getting a living wage. They are getting at present a starvation wage, as statistics with reveal. It is stated that 50 per cent of the scavengers are in debt and spending more than they earn on bare necessities of life. It is the duty of the citizens of Bombay to pay their scavengers a decent living wage and the scavengers demand no more.

THE SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have the honour to refer to the para in your issue of to-day with reference to the sweepers strike in so far as it purports to relate the conversation between myself and Mr. Chaman Lall. This was, no doubt, based on material supplied by Mr. Chaman Lall and considering that he made no notes at the time it is wonderfully accurate: but there are one or two small points on which I find it necessary to ask you to correct the statement. You write.

"Mr. Clayton said as far as he was concerned he had already moved in the matter by giving an increase of Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2 to cover the sweepers' portion of the provident fund, but the matter was still under consideration."

This is not strictly accurate. I informed Mr. Chaman Lall that I had had under consideration a proposal of the nature indicated but for the present at least had rejected it. I have not "already moved in the matter" nor did I make any statement to that effect.

Again you write.

"It was ultimately decided, provided the men went back to work and a decision to that effect was communicated to Mr. Clayton by 3 o'clock, that the following terms should be arrived at, namely:—(1) The appointment of a Corporation's Committee to discuss the demands of the sweepers."

This again is not strictly accurate. I agreed to ask the Corporation to appoint a committee to enquire whether the present pay etc. of the scavengers was or was not less than—

(1) The current market wage
or (2) A reasonable living wage.

The Committee when appointed will, I hope, be prepared to hear any statement of their case but no sweeper has hitherto made any "demands" of me beyond a request for a yearly bonus and I have not agreed to extend the scope of the Committee's enquiry beyond that specified above.

I should like to add that I told Mr. Chaman Lall several times during the interview that in my opinion the sweepers are already receiving a reasonable living wage.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Mr. Chaman Lall whom I desire to thank for his assistance. I have the honour to be, Sir,—Yours, etc.

B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner.

SIR H. WADYA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I only read last night in your paper Mr. Gandhi's *Rejounder to the Viceroy*. In this Mr. Gandhi says:

"Even Sir Hormasji Wadya was obliged to declare that if the Bombay Government followed the precedents set by the Governments of Bengal, U. P., and the Punjab he would be bound to resist such notifications, that is, to enrol himself as a volunteer or to attend public meetings in defiance of Government orders to the contrary."

I was not obliged to declare anything and what I did declare was not what Mr. Gandhi attributes to me. I did not and do not contemplate that the Bombay Government would follow the precedents mentioned, as I have too much reliance on their statesmanship. Nor did I state and I could not have stated that I would enrol myself as a volunteer etc. Nothing is more abhorrent to me.

I wish I could quote from my speech what I did say on the subject as reported by the gentleman engaged for the purpose by the conveners of the Conference. I have to obtain the report but unfortunately the Secretary who has charge of the papers left Bombay last night. And I have no desire to follow Mr. Gandhi's example and quote from memory. I am.—Yours etc.

H. A. WADYA.

Marines Lines, Feb. 10.

BAREILLY SITUATION.

PROMINENT CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

In connection with the trouble in Bareilly a message dated the 9th instant from the place says that the situation in Bareilly is gradually improving. The bazaar remained closed on the 6th February 1922, as a sign of mourning for those who died of wounds sustained at the time of police firing. On the 6th evening, after the funeral ceremonies were over, a few shops were opened. To-day, however, the bazar has been opened since morning and business is in full swing.

British soldiers are still present in the city guarding the town hall and several police station of the town.

Nearly all the prominent workers of local congress committee have been arrested and confined in the district jail.

The District Magistrate who sustained injuries on the firing day is confined to bed. His condition however is not very serious.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

POIGNANT	1
VERGE	2
GOLD GAINER	3

THE FLYING PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

GALWAY GATE	1
FLYMOUTH ROCK	2
NOUTBUTWEEL	3

THE MAZAGON PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

ARCHER	1
SILVER SAINT	2
THE LARK	3

THE GATWICK PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

GOLD REEF	1
FLORELLA	2
MEG MERRILIES	3

THE GATWICK PLATE. Div. (II.)

ALLENSMORE	1
LIMEHOUSE LIGHTS	2
BRITOMART	3

THE GATWICK PLATE. (Div. III.)

LACE	1
SOUTH NOTTS	2
DAPHNIS	3

THE GAYE PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

KUSRA	1
HUNTSMAN	2
SHAHZADA	3

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

TIT BITS	1
FERRY BOAT	2
NEVERMIND	3

THE RUTLAND STAKES. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

LIBERTY	1
DIVIDE	2
CARAWAY	3

CALCUTTA RACES.

HORSES LEFT-IN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

Following are horses left in for Saturday's Races:—

THE PRINCE PLATE. Distance 1 mile. Glassington 9/12 Thumberstone 8/10 Robina 8/8, Maybole 7/3, Sage 7/0.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs.

THE BARRACKPORE.

San Fair Ann 9/0, Robina 8/11, Okeh 8/10, Moon Flower 8/9, Winning Way 8/9, My Motto 8/9, Kitty O'Hara 8/9 Lussker 8/8, Kuiti Lass (late Daisy Ryan) 8/8, Dara Bay 8/2, Grab 8/1, Jazz 7/13, Glen Lusset 7/13 Better Hope 7/6.

THE BARRACKJORE PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Forenight 9-0, Office 8-13, Aughnacloy 8/10, Fine Times 8/9, Galley Law 8/8 Sherwood Belle 8-8, Enchantes 8-5, The Brat 8-4, Roxa 8/4, Hilda A 8/4, Stepaside 8/3, Cork Glass 8/2, Roidock 8/2, Glenart 8/1, Rags 8-0, Summer's Hope 8-0, Burma 7-9.

THE DOCKS PLATE. Distance 1 1/3 miles, Gunning 9/7 Posoidon 9/6 Picket 9/6 Royal Sign 9/2, Tete Montee 9/1, Cape Clear 8/13 Ugly Gosling 8/11 Durban 8/10 Shruleen 8/8 Simple Simon 8/7, Soviet 8/6, Gavrelle 8/2, One too Many 8-0, Flotelle 7-12, Resigning Star 7/9, Ashbade 7/6 Verland Rose 7/5, Polignac 7/3.

THE OUTRAM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Pompano 9/7, Wedding Ring 9/5, Little Cell 9/4. Kitrea 8/3, Pretty Girl 9/0, Happy Tola 3-8, Star of India 8-8, Lenny 8-7, Solo Bridge 8-6 Broadford 8-2, Maeldune 8-2, Cimarron 7-9, China Doll 7/5, Magic Prince 7/0.

THE BARRACKPORE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Smoke Wreath 9/0, Everywhere 8/12, Mignonette 8/11, Revue 8/11, Flasco 8/11 Aulivia 8/9, Bruslee 8/5, Content 8/4, Scarlet Barrill 8/3, Cross Swords 8/2 Tanyum 8/0, Poletrap 7-13, Cylarity 7/10, Adviser 7/10, Deva's Vale 7/0.

THE DUM DUM PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Fleurette 10/0, Careless Girl 9/2, Slow Coach 8/11. Wailly 8/11, Baner 8/8 Green Dame 8/7, Fancy Fair 8/4, French Maid 7/12, Lucy Carmer 7/7, Miksop 7/7 Jill 7/5 Gibson's Corner 7/0, Virvag 7/0, Lady Renton 7/0, Baby 7-0, Lady Malwood 7/0.

MADRAS RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our, Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

Following are horses left in for Saturday's Races and (2nd Extra Meeting):—

THE CONSOLATION PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.

Reuter 9/12, Markhor 9/9, Link Leader 9/2, Silver Prince 9/4, Cheap Side 8/3. Commencement 8/1.

THE TRAINERS' PLATE. Distance about 6 furlongs.

Way of an Eagle 9/12, Witch Doctor 8/8, Drop Scene 8/6, New Hall 8/3, Chicago May 7/13, Octindria 7-9.

THE EGMORE PLATE. Distance about [illegible] furlongs.

Delicia 9/3, Connoisseur 9/1, Cultivator 9/1. The Colonel 8/9, Coriendum 8/9, Fearless 7/2.

THE POLICE CUP. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Arab Knight 10/12, Decoration 9/9, Ornate 8/13 Mitigation 8/7, Fury 8/6 Peshwa 8/6, Cymbeline 8/4 Frosty Face 7/13, Bowery 7/4.

THE JOCKEY'S PLATE. Distance about [illegible] furlongs.

Little Spec 10/10, Carremar 9/5, Winniburg 9/1, Berrinthia 7/10, Desdemona 7/6. Hyacinth 7/0.

THE SIVAGANGA CUP. Distance about [illegible] furlongs.

Turbulence 9/12, Daffum 9/10, Buckbeam 9/5, Vlamentinghe 8/12, Alexo 8/6 Sibell McLaughton 8/3, Witch Doctor 7/11, Ballymocad 7/8 Chicago May 7/3.

THE EMPIRE PLATE. Distance about [illegible] furlongs.

Arab Knight 10/12, Special 9/0, Ornate 8/13 Corinda 8-7, Fairy Gold 8-7, [illegible] 8-1, Emperor 7/13 Sir Visto 7/8 Blue Diamond 7/[illegible] Gold Coin 7/0 Bonnie Prince 7/0.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Saturday, February 11, 1922.

"THE IMPERIAL BOUNDER."

Any analysis of a public utterance by Lord Curzon must be a weariness of the flesh. For Lord Curzon never says anything new. His uttered misstatements have the further stigma of being banal and most boresome, being reiterations of those he has given vent to time and again. It would seem that Lord Curzon believes that one has only to repeat an untruth sufficiently often and emphatically for it to be credited as truer than the truth. His latest outburst in the House of Lords is of a piece with his many former indiscretions and with his very policy which in a few short months has alienated the English from the people of the Orient. The speech falls into three parts dealing respectively with Turkey, Egypt and India. We will therefore discuss his assertions in this order. Lord Curzon says that because England is a great Christian Power she must ensure that Christian Greece is compensated for the great sacrifices made by the Greeks in attempting to rob Turkey of Smyrna and in the Greek's systematic work of outrage, murder and rapine in Turkish territory. Lord Curzon admits the Christian Allies *invited* Greece to occupy Symrna. As "Christlike" was German's invitation to Austria to occupy Serbia in 1914. By issuing that truly "Christian" invitation Germany made herself responsible for all the horrors of the war. By issuing their invitation to Greece in 1919 the Allies made themselves responsible for the Greek atrocities in Symrna—atrocities which despite the fact that an Allied Commission of Enquiry has damned the Greeks in a scathing report, yet remain unpunished. God help Christianity if brazen robbery under arms and unmentionable atrocities are done in its name—are perpetrated because, as Lord Curzon says, Britain is a great Christian Power and must see that "justice" is done to Greece! Is Christianity then so potent a thing that a people may rob, rape and murder yet remain not only "Christian" but entitled to compensation for having lost the spoils of brigandage? By the same token a "Christian" criminal may enter a heathen's home, molest his women-folk, steal and destroy his property, shoot a few of his relatives, and then, when soundly beaten by the householder, claim compensation in a Christian court for the sacrifices he has made! Truly, as a prophet of modern Christianity Lord Curzon reveals much. Turkey must be "shorn of the provinces she has shown herself so incapable of ruling." Forsooth! Why so? In order that "Christian" Greek bandits may violate Muslim women just to show the heathen East how these provinces should be ruled! As for Lord Curzon's statement that Britain is a great Muslim Power—he is wrong. Britain once might have been so described. But she is not a great Muslim Power to-day when every single one of her Muslim subjects must refuse to associate himself with the injustice done to his brothers in the Faith. Lord Curzon expresses sympathy with crime and criminals in the name of England's "Christianity." That is his affair and Christianity's. If he libels Christianity, Christendom should call him to account. But let him not associate Islam with his foreign policy by seeming to speak as the representative of a Great Muslim Power.

But Lord Curzon is versatile. When he expounds the Egyptian situation he drops the mantle and halo of a prophet of "Christianity" and reverts to the being whom an aide-de-camp in India once called "the Imperial Bounder." England has been making the most desperate efforts at ridding herself of Egypt for the last thirty years. Lord Curzon says so. But Egypt is a veritable Old Man of the Sea. There is an adhesive "something" attaching to Egypt by reason of which Britain cannot tear the incubus from the Empire. This "something" is described by Lord Curzon as "our responsibility." It is for Egypt's own good that she remains bound and garrisoned by British armies. Otherwise there may be riots! Consider the riots at Alexandria in June last year! The Egyptian police were powerless and only British troops could restore orders. Therefore, British troops must continue to hold Egypt. This is Lord Curzon's statement of the case. But he looks at riots as things that happen automatically. He forgets that something causes them. The Protectorate provokes riots—the desire of the people for freedom from British and Western domination. Remove the Protectorate, remove the garrisons, and you remove the causes of riots. Lord Curzon's policy in Egypt is that of a man who repeatedly injects the malaria bacillus into his veins as repeatedly cures himself with quinine and tells the world that quinine is the only thing that keeps him alive. Indeed, this may be said of the entire foreign policy expounded by the noble Marquess. Since the safety of Imperial communications cannot now justify the garrisoning of all Egypt outside the Canal Zone, Lord Curzon fears riots and so Egypt must consent to remain the Land of Bondage. However, when he stated that British forces must continue to hold Egypt in vassalage to the Empire, he reckoned without just one little consideration. Non-Co-operation and not Lord Curzon will say the last word on the subject.

Turn we now to the versatile peer in another part—that of the ex-Viceroy of India. Because the position in India is precisely the same as that in Egypt—because the political problems offered by both countries are so identical that a solution of one must needs serve to solve the other—*therefore* Lord Curzon speaks as though the Indian trouble were amenable to very different treatment from that prescribed for Egypt. Various accidents, including seditious Islamic agitation. have induced India's demand for *Swaraj*, to Lord Curzon's view. But His Majesty's Government feel that India must be no more free than the Reforms admit. We are not told precisely why and how His Majesty's Government have come to entertain the feeling which Lord Curzon alleges animates them. These "feelings" are presumably in the nature of inspirations from on high. For Lord Curzon is so clearly convinced that they do not mislead His Majesty's Government. Feeling thus, it only remains for His Majesty's Government to whip India to heel. Lord Curzon is remarkably well informed. It seems that volunteers are being drilled! As Lord Curzon puts it, the suggestion can only be that India has an army on the lines of the Irish Republican Army, which army is now being passionately drilled, presumably by ex-soldiers, into an efficient engine of war, and revolution. It is the first we have heard of this. We had thought the volunteers were being trained only in self-restraint and the art of offering the other cheek to the smiter. As for the newspapers, they must be disallowed. Lord Curzon on Repression sounds most comically like the lady in "Alice in Wonderland" whose small talk consisted of the remark:—"Off with his head!" Everything and everybody in India must be suppressed and prosecuted. It is rather a tall order but Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress say the same thing too. Lord Curzon declares he yearns for peace in India. So does Mahatma Gandhi. Lord Curzon says that by prosecuting and imprisoning the greater part of the population, peace will be brought to India. This is what Mahatma Gandhi also declares. So Repression must surely be the right policy. But here again, the peer speaks without the book. Unlike the Mahatma he forgets the existence of just one little fact. Had he remembered it he might have pitched his thunders in a minor key. It is called non-violent Non-co-operation and is very much more real than the "drilling volunteers" of Lord Curzon's nightmare.

ANOTHER "ERROR OF JUDGMENT"

If the Government of Bombay imagine that the double coating of whitewash which they and the Commissioner in Sind have applied to the Matiari tragedy will successfully conceal from the public the enormity of the crime of which the local police and magistracy were guilty they are sadly mistaken. The day is long past when camouflage of this sort would blind the people to the realities of the situation. We do not propose to-day to enter into a detailed criticism of the extraordinary memorandum of the Commissioner and the still more extraordinary Resolution of the Government of Bombay. But we would like to ask to-day one or two questions, which we hope will not be regarded as impertinent by the Secretariat gods. In the first place, how are the Commissioner and the Government of Bombay in a better position to judge of the facts of the case than the members of the Committee, who made all the enquiries on the spot and sifted the evidence and one of whom at least, being a *Judicial Commissioner*, is certainly better entitled than the arm-chair critics who over-ride his findings, to declare whether the evidence produced before the Committee is reliable or not? Had the Commissioner and the Government any additional materials to go by that they should refuse to accept the conclusions of the Committee? Any one who goes through the memorandum and resolution will see to what lengths official special pleading can be carried and what gloss can be given to circumstances which were clear as day-light. The Sub-Inspector, the arch-offender, is let off with a censure for an "error of judgment!" Error of judgment indeed! Perhaps, the public are to be thankful to the Government of Bombay for this officer's heroic conduct not being held up to admiration and his being awarded with a King's medal for "coolness and courage".

The second question we would like to ask is, why the Government of Bombay took full four months and a half to make up their mind regarding the Committee's report. That report was signed on the 15th September, 1921, and was received by the Commissioner on the 17th September, 1921. To the credit of the Commissioner be it said that he wrote out his memorandum by the 23rd September, 1921. The Resolution of the Government is dated 8th February 1922—exactly four months and fifteen days later. Why did the Government take such a preposterously long time in arriving at a decision and, what is more important, letting the public know the facts as elicited by the Committee? If the Government have any plausible or real excuse to offer let them come out with their explanation. They do not offer any explanation at all in their Resolution for their delay. We hope an attempt to arrive at the truth will be made at the next session of the Council.

Notes of the Day

The Parrot.

Lord Islington has been a most careful student of Lord Northcliffe's statement on India. His contribution to the debate in the Lords on the Address was merely a repetition of words put into his mouth by Lord Northcliffe's wildly inaccurate analysis of the Indian situation. Thus Muslims must be conciliated by a generous peace with Turkey and at the same time Mahatma Gandhi must be arrested at once. This is just what Lord Northcliffe declared. And the newspaper peer's statement has already been torn to pieces by the peers and speakers of Nationalist India. In one respect, however, has Lord Islington improved upon his preceptor. Lord Islington declares that India's Mahatma is a lunatic. It is typical of British statesmanship to ascribe insanity to the one man in the world who has the temerity to state the truth and work for the truth. Since British Imperialism is the grandest thing in the world anyone who would combat it must be mad. All patriots are called madmen—till they succeed.

Lawless Repression

In his rejoinder to the Government of India Mahatma Gandhi has given a sample of what he calls the many "infallible proofs" of official lawlessness and barbarism. Sir William Vincent, however, is disposed to brush aside such proofs as "vague statements." Nay, he proceeded to maintain the right of Government forcibly to disperse public meetings when such meetings are held in contravention of law. Conceding, for arguments' sake, the right of Government to disperse meetings held in contravention of "law," even though such law be a lawless law, what has Sir William to say of attempts made in various parts of the country by the police and other agents of Government forcibly to disperse meetings lawfully convened? We shall cite here a concrete instance. The city of Dharwar is not included in any area proclaimed under the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act nor has any ban on public meetings in the city under any other law been officially placed, so far as the public of Dharwar are aware. But, according to our contemporary, the "Karnataka-vritta" of Dharwar, a peaceful public meeting convened on the 6th ultimo by some of the leading citizens of the town was compelled, by Sub-Inspector Shivlingappa, to disperse at a moment's notice under pain of being fired at.

Under What Law?

Our contemporary reports that when the meeting had lasted half an hour the Sub-Inspector put in appearance with three or four police constables and addressing the gathering asked it to disperse immediately. He also stated that he had come to arrest certain people in the gathering. When he was asked by some of those present his reasons for dispersing a peaceful meeting, he is reported to have cried out: "Will you go away peacefully or do you want to be fired on?" On the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Mudvedkar, enquiring of Shivlingappa what he wanted, the following illuminating dialogue is reported by our contemporary to have occurred between the two:—

Shivlingappa.—I want Divakar, I want Hukkeri, I have to arrest many more people among you.

Mr. Mudvedkar.—Mr. Divakar is here. Mr. Hukkeri has not yet returned to the town. You may arrest all whom you like to, but please don't break up this meeting by creating a row.

Shivlingappa.—I have to arrest many people and so I must break up this meeting. I won't allow it to proceed. (To the assembled): You all disperse now, otherwise the consequences will be hard for you.

Mr. Mudvedkar.—If you are bent on breaking up this meeting, I shall dissolve it immediately. Please wait a little.

Shivlingappa.—It must be broken up at once! If not, I shall have forty of you put in jail to-morrow!

Mr. Mudvedkar.—Won't you give me time even to inform the assembled that the meeting will have to be terminated at this stage?

Shivlingappa.—But, hurry up! Or I shall not be responsible for the consequences!

The public know, of course, that "zealous" servants of the State like Shivlingappa, need be under no fear that they will be held responsible for any of their actions. On the other hand, they may rest assured that their "services" will be duly recognised and requited by their grateful patrons. But, since Sir William Vincent pleads justification for use of force in dispersing "unlawful" assemblies, may we enquire of the Home Member under what "law" Shivlingappa forcibly broke up the Dharwar meeting or in what way the meeting was "unlawful?" So far as the public can see, the only "law" recognised and applied by Shivlingappa was his own sweet will and pleasure. Sir William Vincent is at liberty to institute enquiries into the truth or otherwise of this "lawless repression" which is reported to have taken place on the 6th ultimo Here is no "vague statement" but a definite charge made.

A Timely Suggestion.

The suggestion which Mr. K. F. Nariman makes in our columns to-day for the appointment of a representative and influential non-official committee of citizens to collect funds and distribute relief among all the sufferers in connection with the disturbances in Bombay in November last, is one which ought to commend itself to all who are anxious to see not only that relief is extended to all the deserving victims of the rioting, but also that unpleasant memories of the deplorable events are not revived and rekindled by any unjust imposition of indemnities on citizens who had as much to do with the riotings as the man in the moon, and by the indiscriminate and inequitable award of damages to the sufferers. As Mr. Nariman points out, under the law as it exists, the Magistrate is utterly powerless to discriminate with any degree of accuracy among the various claimants for exemption and the innocent and the "guilty"—if at all there can be any "guilty" parties among the rate-payers—are bound to be punished indiscriminately. Indeed, from the nature of the circumstances, the punishment is bound to be entirely vicarious. Is it right and proper that because the hooligan element in society created all sorts of mischief, the society as a whole,—or rather the entirely innocent section of it—should be made to pay the damages? In their own self-interest at least, the rate-payers, who are being called upon to undergo vicarious punishment should make a joint stand against the contemplated injustice and devise means to arrive at a solution of the problem confronting the Magistracy which while being equitable will be satisfactory to all the parties concerned. Those who are claimants for damages will also do well to realise that in a matter of this kind to insist on one's pound of flesh is not always a sagacious course, whatever the extent of the injury suffered. For, after all, it is the more or less innocent who will have to pay for the folly and the crime of the hooligan element

Co-operative Movement in Bombay City.

The Conference of Co-operative Societies in the Bombay City which was held last week end was a purely non-official function, having, like the previous Conference of 1918, been organized by non-official co-operative workers. Unlike the semi-official Provincial Conference it had in the person of Mr. J. B. Petit a private citizen to preside over its deliberations. Engaged as the public mind is in national problems which far outweigh in importance anything that was discussed at the City Co-operative Conference, it is not surprising that the deliberations of the Conference have escaped public attention. The gathering had an importance inasmuch as it brought together co-operative workers in the City of Bombay for exchange of views, and enabled them to deliberate on questions of practice and policy. It is doubtful if the opportunity thus afforded was utilized to the best possible advantage. The training of office-bearers, the co-ordination of the work of credit societies, the organization of peoples' banks alike seem to have been neglected by the Conference, nor does any well-considered programme seem to have been adopted for the organization of small scale production on co-operative lines. Instead, we find pious resolution about the desirability of starting this, that and the other type of co-operative society, accompanied in a few cases by the usual requests for special Government officers to carry on the work or for State aid in some form of other. It is well that the Conference insisted on the need for a wholesale agency to assist stores in obtaining supplies, but it should have condemned in no uncertain terms the policy which frustrated the efforts to organize this agency. A good number of stores languish for lack of credit facilities which are withheld by the Co-operative Department, and though the Conference urged the grant of credits it had not even a mild word of protest against the system of water-tight compartments adopted by the Department which prevents the stores from obtaining financial assistance from central banks.

Need of Propaganda.

Similarly, progress in the producers' movement has been retarded by the Departmental orders which prohibit dealings between existing central banks and producers' societies, and even now, the Department is unwilling to permit producers' societies being financed by existing central banks but would spend time and trouble in organizing a new body to finance less than a dozen producers' societies. Against this policy, it is something that the Conference entered a protest mildly worded though it be. It is on the subject of housing societies, that the resolution of the Conference are definite and helpful and if Government are really in earnest that the middle classes should organize housing facilities on lines of self-help and self-control and free themselves from the rack-renting landlord they would do well to consider favourably the reasoned and considered opinion of representative Bombay co-operators. The Conference could have formulated a scheme for carrying on co-operative propaganda and education in the City of Bombay, and given a lead to the Bombay Branch of the Central Institute entrusted with that work. All that it asks for is the inclusion of lessons on co-operation in text-books and the formation of stores, book shops and savings banks among students. It pleads for a course of post-graduate lectures on co-operation while what most laymen want are popular lectures and leaflets on the principles of the co-operative movement, and an exposition of its various aspects. On this there prevails an amount of ignorance inexcusable in a city like Bombay. The Conference has done well in appointing a women's propaganda committee, with a view to enlist the active sympathy and the services of women to the cause, but propagandist work is required even among men and a few hints to the Institute in the matter of methods of propaganda would not have been amiss.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In "The Chronicle" of 3rd February I read a report of the talk that Mr. Gandhi had with his Ashram people here. The report which has been translated by you from the "Indu Prakash" is absolutely wrong. It puts in the mouth of Mr. Gandhi words which he never uttered; for example he never said that Shanti-Niketan stands for material progress while his Ashram for spiritual progress. The report was sent to some Marathi papers by one of our Marathi speaking students, whose imperfect knowledge of Hindi and Gujerati betrayed him to make these unfortunate mistakes. As the talk about Shanti-Niketan was between Mr. Gandhi and myself and as this misleading report may create very wrong impression, I hasten to contradict it. I may add here that the Marathi writer has already expressed his regret in the Vernacular papers for these mistakes.—Yours, etc.

BENARISI DAS CHATURVEDI.

Satyagrah-Ashram Sabarmati.

SEIN FEIN RAIDS

IN N. IRELAND.

UNIONIST LEADERS KIDNAPPED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

Simultaneous raids over a forty mile area early this morning have resulted in kidnapping from their residences, sometimes after resistance, of a number of prominent Unionists in Tyrone and Fermanagh. They were all carried over the borders. Ulster "specials" in motor-cars pursued the raiders and a brisk fighting took place at a number of points. One party of police were ambushed and casualties were inflicted on both sides. Altogether eleven police were kidnapped and fifteen raiders captured at Enniskillen. Great excitement prevails in both counties were feeling already runs high over the boundary dispute. Unionist reprisals are feared.

In the House of Commons, Captain Craig questioned the Secretary for Ireland on the subject, but the Speaker disallowed the question, because Parliament had transferred responsibility to the Northern Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain concurred.

OUTBREAK IN IRELAND.

MR. COLLIN'S REPLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 10.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons that a reply had been received from Mr. Collins who stated that the outbreak was due to the apprehension regarding the fate of the Sinn Fein prisoners sentenced to death. He had made special efforts to prevent these acts of violence although he was then unaware that the sentences had been commuted to penal servitude. The Provisional Government declared that they were doing everything they possibly could to assure the safety and early return to home of those who had been captured by the Sinn Feiners.

Mr. Collins interviewed rgarding the kidnappings and said it was he had feared and what any sensible person might have expected. Persons whose feelings had been outraged by impending executions could take no other action. It is reported from Dublin that some of the kidnapped men may be detained till the release of certain Monaghan footballers who were arrested while going to Derry.

It appears the Sinn Feiners sentenced to death at Londonderry have been reprieved. The Ulster Premier, Sir James Craig, who is at present in London, has sent a message to the people of Ulster saying he was taking vigorous steps in London regarding the outrages and has arranged for immediate distribution of arms necessary for the protection of the border. Sir James Craig declares that the raids merely strengthen the determination of Ulster to hold what she has and he blames the British Government for demobilising the special Constabulary.

GOVT. WARNING TO MR. COLLINS.

C.-IN.-C. IN IRELAND TO HELP N. GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that immediately the news of Sinn Fein raids in North Ireland had been received, Government considered the situation and telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, instructing him to give the Northern Government all necessary aid in defending its boundary and not to hesitate to ask for reinforcements for North Ireland, also to be ready to support actively the civil power in defence of the existing frontier till any change was made, whenever requested to do so, by the North Ireland Government. Government had also telegraphed to Mr. Collins saying that anything approximating Sir James Craig's allegations had happened, Government took the gravest views of the situation. The telegram added that such acts constituted a breach of truce and would gravely imperil the Treaty. Government would be glad to hear that Mr. Collins was taking immediate steps to ensure the release of prisoners and to provide against a repetition of such grave outrages.

Mr. Chamberlain said that a telegram from the Secretary of the Northern Ireland Cabinet stated that large bands had crossed the frontiers of Derry, Tyrone and Fermanagh and had attacked and occupied houses. Leading citizens were either wounded kidnapped and taken Southwards and bridges had been blown up. Twenty Ulster "specials" had been kidnapped and taken across the bridge. The Northern Irish police had captured eleven men belonging to the Republican Army, who were armed with bombs and revolvers.

ASSURANCE OF INTEGRITY OF N. IRELAND.

DEMANDED BY MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

The Marquess of Londonderry moved an amendment to the Address, regretting that the King's speech did not contain an assurance that the integrity of North Ireland would be maintained. He thought that the situation was most grave and suggested that civil war was likely if the integrity of North was not maintained.

Lord Carson bitterly attacked Government, alleging a breach of faith regarding the six counties. Lord Carson complained of the latest outrage and asked whether the House was going to become the handmaiden of Sinn Fein outrage.

Lord Birkenhead said that he would be astonished if the latest acts of violence did not proceed from the men who would be repudiated and punished if possible by the Provisional Government. The amendment was rejected by 46 votes to 39.

EASTERN DIFFICULTIES.

"DUE TO FAILURE TO MAKE PEACE WITH TURKEY."

LORD ISLINGTON ON MUSLIM UNREST.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 3 a.m., Feb. 10.

Continuing the debate on the Address in the House of Lords, Lord Islington severely criticised the Government's record for the past three years. He declared that our difficulties throughout the whole of our eastern possessions was due to the failure of Government to make peace with Turkey with the result that the whole Moslem community throughout the world was becoming increasingly disturbed and alienated from Britain. It was the chief weapon of the arch-agitator, Gandhi. Moslem unrest in India was directly attributable to it. Lord Islington asked why Mr. Gandhi was not arrested when thousands of his followers were imprisoned. It was temporising with the madman of influence, Mr. Gandhi, who definitely preached anarchy and the removal of all British associations in India. appeared to him to be the abrogation of Government. The situation in Egypt was also aggravated by the delay in reaching a settlement. Lord Islington considered that it would be finally necessary to adopt most of the main recommendations contained in the Milner report.

BERLIN MUNICIPAL STRIKE.

CALLED OFF BY LEADERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. a.m., Feb. 11.

Berlin.—The leaders of the municipal employees have decided to call off the strike owing to the risk that the men will not be reinstated. Many hundred millions marks damage has been incurred in locomotives, through their being abandoned in the frost by railwaymen.

BRITISH COLUMBIA STATUTE.

SUPREME COURT DECLARES IT ULTRA VIRES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 9 a.m., Feb. 10.

Ottawa.—Contrary to the report regarding the British Columbia statute which was telegraphed earlier and based on an erroneous official summary, it appears the Supreme Court declared the Statute *ultra vires* and contrary to the obligations of the Japanese treaty of 1913 and the British North America Act.

CAPITAL WARSHIPS.

CONSTRUCTION SUSPENDED IN U. S. A.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 9.
Recd. 10 a.m., Feb. 10.

Washington.—President Harding has ordered suspension of the construction work on fourteen capital warships in accordance with naval treaty.

REPARATIONS.

GERMANY PAYS 3RD INSTALMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.
Recd. 2-30 a.m., Feb. 10.

Paris.—The German Government has paid 31,000,000 gold marks, making the third instalment under the Cannes Agreement.

GOVT. TROOPS CAPTURE TABRIZ.

FLIGHT OF LAHOUTY KHAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

TEHRAN, Feb. 10.
Recd. a.m., Feb. 11.

A detachment of Cossacks from Sujbalag attacked Tabriz on the afternoon of February 8th, Government troops which were in the city co-operating. After three hours' heavy fighting, the gendarmes were defeated. Lahouty Khan and some three hundred and fifty followers fled towards the North, and the remainder surrendered.

Government troops lost fifty killed and wounded. The casualties on the other side were heavier. Many shops were looted. The city and now quiet and all European Americans are safe.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

MR. CHATFIELD'S FINISHING TOUCH

CITIZENS' DETERMINATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

Collector Mr. Chatfield went to the Municipal Offices at 4 p.m. yesterday in company with Mr. Narmada Shanker Mehta, Chief officer on leave, and took over charge from the President. Mr. Mehta was asked to rejoin and the Collector wreaked bureaucratic vengeance by delegating all his powers to Mr. Mehta who had come into conflict with the Municipality and consequently had taken two months' leave. The Superintendent, Municipal Schools was ushered into his presence and was told that the Schools Committee had arrogated powers and that the Deputy Educational Inspector Ahmedabad, was still the head of schools. So Mr. Mehta is the Municipality at present until the Committee of Management is appointed.

A mass meeting of citizens was held yesterday night, when it was resolved to found a primary education society to impart education to children independent of Government control, now that Government has taken charge of Municipal schools by suspending the Municipality. It was also resolved to withdraw children from Municipal schools and to devise means to render other than educational services to the people to meet the new situation. The suspended N. C. O. Councillors were congratulated for the tough fight they put into carry out rate payers' wishes. A provisional committee consisting of Messrs Thakore and Dewan G. V. and G. K. Mavalankar was appointed to organise primary education. A tentative scheme was announced and accordingly persons paying Rs. 100 can become members and those paying Rs. 1,000 can be patrons of the society.

SUPERSESSION OF SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

PROTEST OF CITIZENS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 10.

After the collection took possession of Municipal Property under the supersession order of the Government of Bombay the Chief officer was installed in the office on the 8th instant. this gentleman was resolved to be suspended by the superseded N. C. O. Councillors. Yesterday evening a public meeting was called by the Secretary of the local Swaraj Sabha in the Municipal gardens. But the collection closed all gates, and posted policemen to present entrance and the meeting was held hard by on the Tapty Banks. Nearly 5000 people gathered. Dr. Dixit was in the chair. Messrs. V. J. Patel and Vallabhbhai Patel had also come from Bardoli.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted.

This meeting of Surat citizens congratulates those councillors who bought the fight of exposing the fact that Local Self-Government bodies were not administered according to public opinion but only according to bureaucratic will until the Municipality was suspended this meeting declares a vote of confidence in these councillors and further appoint Committee of 35 N. C. O. Councillors with powers to add to their number to determine what steps should be taken under these circumstances and finally assures them that their instructions issued from time to time will be followed.

It was rumoured that the Fire Brigade was kept ready in the Municipal gardens to prevent the people rushing in inspite of orders to the contrary. But no such rush was made by the people. Perfect non-violence was preserved. Mr. Dayalji however wanted to assure the collector that the people were not afraid, but would when necessary enter the gardens. 24 members are likely to be norminated by Government supersede the old Council and Administer City Municipal functions.

SUPPRESSION OF AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

N. C. O. LEADERS START NEW SCHOOLS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

The order suspending Ahmedabad Municipality was long expected and is received with the least consternation. N. C. O. leaders are prepared to meet the new situation and are taking steps for starting new schools.

KARNATAK CONFERENCE.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT-ELECT.

(From A Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Feb. 9.

Mrs. Sarojini Nandu, President elect, second Karnatika Conference, arrived last evening when she was welcomed by a large fathering headed by Mr. Karnad Sadasivarao chairman of the Reception Committee she was accompanied by Mr. Koujalgi of Bijapur and several delegates and was taken through decorated streets to Pentland-Spot. She will deliver an extempore address tomorrow evening. A large contingent of delegates is arriving from several parts of Karnatik. An exhibition of khadder and charka is arranged.

MAHATMA GANDHI

WILL HE BE ARRESTED?

ANXIETY IN DELHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Gods whisper, the clouds thunder but the prophets are not unanimous. This, in brief, sums up the change in the political situation that has been brought about since my last telegram, forecasting the danger ahead. The quick rejoinder of Mahatma Gandhi to Government of India's communique setting forth categorically the charges of lawless repression is several parts of the country was read and re-read in official circles and Delhi looked forward with eagerness to the Government's reply. But a short drama was enacted in the Assembly and the public are expected to rest satisfied with it. Dr. Gour, who has of late become the object of special attraction to Sir William Vincent, stands up with a very friendly question regarding Mahatmaji's rejoinder and out comes a statement from the Home Member, purporting to be a final reply to Mahatma Gandhi. This reply has been wired to you already but it is remarkable that Sir William has thought it proper to characterise Mahatma Gandhi's allegations as vague statements, without, even attempting to get into the bottom of those charges. The Home Member's statement, however, makes one thing clear. The Gorokhpur affair has stiffened the bureaucracy against Mahatma Gandhi and he is asked to consider this latest occurrence in the light of some of the remarks which he made after the Bombay debacle.

His Royal Highness is arriving here on Tuesday amidst artifical trumpheries but I am afraid his visit to this "tomb of the Empires" might be signalled with event not reflecting British statesmanship.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES.

Hardly ten minutes had passed after Sir William Vincent made that statement in reply to Dr. Gour and the Secretariat staff began to cluster round the Assembly Chamber with the query on their lips "has Mahatma Gandhi been arrested?" It was indeed a herculean task for Press correspondents to convince the anxious crowd that Sir William Vincent's statement indicated nothing of such a catastrophe, but the rumour somehow took a persistent course and people in Delhi already seem to think that Mahatma Gandhi is already under arrest. Surely, if such can be the anxiety of the staff of Government of India, how much more should be the state of mind of the gullible illiterate villagers, who worship Mahatma Gandhi as god? it would indeed be a fateful day, when Mahatma Gandhi would be arrested. The dangers that would befall this country if he is clapped into jail would be five hundred times more than with a free Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi is a man of peace and the Prince of Wales is out for peace in India. However much the bureaucracy may camouflage, whether His Royal Highness' visit to the Imperial capital will be made memorable with peace or the opposite of it rests entirely with the Government.

CHAURI CHAURA INCIDENT.

50 ARRESTS.

MR. DEVADAS GANDHI'S VIEW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 9.

A special correspondent wires to the Associated Press from Gorakhpur that nearly 50 arrests have been made so far and a large number of certificated pledges given to volunteers have been found in possession of those arrested. The Government pensioner who threatened the "Thanedar" previously and his companion are absconding. For sometime past Non-Cooperators have been visiting villages where every family is called upon to enrol at least one of their members as a volunteer. A fee on a sliding scale is charged for the printed pledge on a solemn assurance that when "Gandhi Raj" comes, peasant families would have to pay no taxes whatever. He adds though the situation in Gorakhpur and Chauri Chaura is quiet, reports of threats against police at other Thanas are being received.

Information has been received at Chauri Chaura that a gang of about 50 volunteers have been seen near the railway line and the mounted police rounded them up just as they were making threatening gestures at two constables who looked out of the passing train.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi who visited the scene is reported to have stated that after what he has seen he must ask his father to forget the Punjab wrongs.

The special correspondent also reports that the story of the crime is slightly different from what has already appeared in the Press and that the Government pensioner who was picketing is the originator of the crime which eclipse the Nankana Tragedy in its horrors.

SURVIVING POLICEMAN'S VERSION

LUCKNOW, Feb. 10.

From a statement made to the authorities by the only surviving police constable, who escaped from murder at Chauri Chaura, it would appear that the mob consisted of three or four thousand and four or five hundred of them were wearing gheru (red) coloured clothes. They had about ten flags and were shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." When they stopped in front of the Thana Station Office and the armed Police Sub-Inspectors asked them to move on, in reply they shouted "Jai" and abused them. As the demeanour of the mob was threatening, the armed Police Sub-Inspector ordered his men to fire a volley of blank cartridges. It was fired. No one was hurt. The crowd then began to attack the police with brickbats and *kunkar* and the armed police Sub-Inspector ordered men to fire at them. A volley took effect. So long as firing continued, the crowd kept at a distance but threw brickbats and *kankar*, which hit many of the constables. Presently firing became less and the leaders realising amunition had become short, advanced on the Thana. The Head Constable was knocked down and trodden under foot. Apparently at this stage the Police lost their heads and ran outside the Thana. The mob then attacked the building and the surviving constable tore off his uniform and ran away, and did not stop till he reached the Gauri Police Station, where he reported what had happened. There were also some women among the mob. Two of them threw stones.

POLICE INSPECTOR GENERAL'S INFORMATION.

The Enquiry by the Inspector-General of Police shows that very great ferocity and brutality was shown by the mob, and that most of the policemen were battered to death with sticks and brickbats. Most of the bodies appear to have been found at varying distances from the Police Station. One body was found a mile off. The Station Officer's body was found, however, actually in the police station. many of the bodies bore marks of spear thrusts and the heads and faces of the unfortunate victims were battered beyond recognition.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S INTERVIEW.

GAME OF DIVIDE-ET-IMPERA.

DR. MAHMUD'S COMMENTS.

Dr. Syed Mahomed, Honorary Secretary, Central Khilafat Committe of India writes from Patna under date February 5:—

Lord Northcliffe's statement to the Associated Press on the Moslem question deserves some attention. Any careful observer will not fail to note the significance of the interview. The views expressed therein reflect in my humble judgment those of the powers that be in England and I believe also in India. For otherwise it is a bit difficult to imagine how an interview that apparently took place on January 21 was published for information on January 31, i.e., ten days after the interview. We can therefore safely assume that the statement if not subjected to amendment and addendums by the authorities has came out at least with their connivance. I confess I was a bit taken a back when I read the interview. I was not prepared for it as I had imagined Lord Northcliffe to be a sympathiser of Moslem aspirations. I can quite well realise the disappointment of His Lordship when he found Moslem India arrayed against Britain as one man. When his Lordship refers to the bitter resentment of the Mussalmans he means nothing more than a compliment to our agitation in India in favour of a complete revision of the Treaty of Sevres. But when Lord Northcliffe goes a little further and suggests some modifications in the Treaty in the light of what he is pleased to call moderate Moslem opinion. I am constrained to remark that he means anything but a satisfactory settlement of the just claims of Turkey. After referring in detail to Indian Mussalmans' attitude towards the religious head of Islam, the noble Lord goes on to say that if the so called moderate demands are met. Moslem India could be set at rest. His Lordship suggests that the British should again recognise the Sultan of Turkey as the Head of Islam and Warden of the Holy Places of Mecca, Medina and Bagdad and grant free access thereto to all Moslems, that Adrinople should be returned to Turkey as also the whole of Asia Minor not excepting Smyrna. Lastly he wants to give independence to America providing for a British resident. If Lord Northcliffe or the British Cabinet or again the Government of India believe that these would satisfy Moslem demands I strike a note of warning that they are mistaken. The true Moslem Opinion on the point has been too often repeated in the Press and platform that it is not necessary to recount them here at length. Briefly the Moslem demands are these: The restoration to the Turks of Constantinople, the whole of Thrace and Asia Minor and the complete withdrawal of non-Moslem influence from Jazirat-Ul-Arab and consequently withdrawal of all British and British Indian troops from these areas. Re the matter of Armenia I question the locus standii on the tho part of England and her Allies in this connection.

FORCED INDEPENDENCE OF ARMENIA.

Moreover talks of forced independence on Armenia in the face of forced subjection of other countries that demand independence say for example India and Egypt do not sound grateful. There is no use discussing every offer and putting forth a counter offer. In fact in this question which involves a principle there can be no compromise whatever. We are where we were prior to this interview of Lord Northcliffe, I refuse to recognise it as a basis for discussion in so far as it means a surrender of our principle based on religious dictates. I warn my Moslem brothers against falling into this new pit. May I invite my fellow countrymen to read the noble Lord's interview between the lines and detect that inside the varnished tray the traces of the time honoured game of Divide et Impera? It is too late in the day to stir up petty fued and while we have no doubt that our countrymen will not be deceived by this, yet it is better to sound a note of caution. While reiterating the warning of Mussalman leaders and Ulema I repeat that there will be may more pits dug for the burial of Islam before the question is satisfactorily settled as it bound to be sooner or later. Only unity and determination can save us from the obstacles and accelerate the speedy settlements, according to our religious dictates. Let no son of Islam be deceived that he has got what he wants. We shall go on as we have been going on these two years and God willing we will achieve, what we demand for the principle underlying our demand is truth, pure and simple.

LONDON LETTER

FAILURE OF PRINCE'S VISIT

RECOGNISED BY BRITISH PUBLIC

MORNING POST'S ATTACK ON LORD READING.

POSSIBILITIES OF AN ELECTION.

(BY B. G. HORNIMAN).

LONDON, Jan. 12.

The desperate efforts of a large section of the Press in this country to surround the Prince's visit to India with a halo of success have met with little success. The reports sent to London during the Calcutta visit by the special correspondents of papers like the "Times" and "Daily Mail" with the object of soothing the alarmed British public, defeated their object chiefly by over-reaching themselves and the many contradictions, not thereby of one correspondent by another but, in most cases, of each correspondent by himself. The correspondent of the "Times" greatly excelled himself. He described the Prince's reception on the day of his arrival as the occasion of a great popular demonstration. We were told how he got out of his carraige while the Prince was receiving the Municipal address and mingled with the crowds *en route* to Government House. He saw a gathering which compared favourably with those assembling on similar occasions in London and other great cities of the Empire—people standing three and four deep on the foot-paths and Indians, too, some of whom shouted "*Ki Jai*." The "Times" tells us he is a gentleman of great experience in India, though where and how he acquired this experience, leaves one wondering, when he writes of people calling "*ki jai*" in Calcutta and "*Yuvraj ki jai*" in Bikaner. Another correspondent, —Reuter's—asserted that the Prince was so impressed by the dense assemblage of Indians on the first day at the races that he was led to exclaim "This doesn't look much like a *hartal*!" Then the next day the "Times" representative was to the fore again with the announcement that the crowd at the races on the second day (Monday) presented a pleasing contrast to that on the first day in that the Indian element, which had been absent on the first day, was there in strong force and gave the Prince an enthusiastic welcome from the crowded stands. Finally Sir Perceval Phillips, the correspondent of the "Express," in his final message from Calcutta, reviewing the events of the week, saw fit to make the admission that the Non-co-operators scored a district success on the first day and consoled his readers with the reflection that fortunately there was a sufficiently large European and Anglo-Indian population to ensure an enthusiastic welcome for His Royal Highness at every function "even had the Indian element been entirely lacking."

British Public working up.

There are only a very few instances of the contradictory assertions and admissions which have revealed even to those pathetically anxious to believe that the visit has been a success, that all was not tinged by the *couleur de rose* that the "Times" and "Daily Mail" would have the public think. The impression actually created was so bad that Reuter's office in London thought it necessary to issue a statement, in view of the conflicting accounts that had appeared, that the Calcutta visit had been an undoubted success and the India office followed this up by the publication of a message from the Government of Bengal, intended to re-assure the public, by once more asserting the success of the visit. All this protesting, however, has failed to remove the impression gained by the public that the boycott of the royal visit has been real and effective, and, coming as it has, with the reports of the proceedings of the National Congress at Ahmedabad and the daily telegrams of wholesale arrests of and savage sentences on Non-co-operators, it has done a great deal, if not everything, to awaken the people of England to the realisation of the fact, that there is a definite crisis in India, which cannot be disposed by the cabinets' plan of relying on "firmness with counciliation and constitutional reform," but will have to be dealt with by the same sort of drastic reversal of policy as that which has, at last, brought to a more or less happy ending, the intolerable situation in Ireland. Mr. Montagu, of course is so wedded to his abortive scheme of reforms, on which he has staked his whole reputation, that it is not to be supposed that he would take the initiative in a reversal of the present policy, and, as long as he holds on, he will have the support in a programme of repression of Lord Curzon and his party in the Cabinet. And it may be that we shall have to wait for an election and another Government before the spirit of real statesmanship is allowed to guide the Cabinet's dealing with the Indian problem. On the other hand, when one remembers the complete somer sault turned by ministers over Ireland and contemplates what has happened in a few weeks across the St. George's Channel, and sees Sir Hamar Greenwood still holding on complacent by to his seat

(Continued on page 11.)

REPRESSION ALL ROUND

SPIRIT OF INDIA UNDAUNTED.

MORE ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Six volunteers arrested on Tuesday while picketing cloth shops were sentenced to-day by the Special Magistrate to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment at the Kidderpore Jail.

Six Khilafat volunteers were placed on trial before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah for picketing liquor-shops. They stated they used to get each four annas a day for picketing work. All of them were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each.

Seven Congress volunteers of Howrah were convicted to-day for picketing liquor-shops. Two were sentenced to one week's simple imprisonment, and the rest were given rigorous imprisonment for one month each.

In Calcuta a few volunteers were out to-day for the picketing work, of whom eight were arrested. Fifteen volunteers were released from jail to-day.

11 KHILAFATISTS CONVICTED.

FOR HOLDING MEETING IN KHILAFAT OFFICE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, to-day convicted eleven members of the Khilafat Committee, who were arrested on the 4th instant, for holding a meeting in the local Khilafat Office. Three were sentenced to two months, and the rest to one month's simple imprisonment each.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The Calcutta Police to-day arrested 25 men, on suspicion. It is believed that they are responsible for several recent robberies particularly the taxi dacoity near Central Avenue which took place early last month.

CALCUTTA'S ROLL.

5,600 IN JAIL UP TO DATE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 10.

The Congress and Khilafat bulletin gives a number of persons recently convicted in Bengal in connection with acts against recent notifications and laws. The bulletin gives figures for Calcutta and fifteen moffusil districts. The total number of persons in jail is 7,987, of which Calcutta alone shows 5,600. Figures for the remaining ten districts are not available.

REPRESSION IN THE PUNJAB.

FROM DAY TO DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Feb. 7.

23rd January:—Lala Duni Chand M.A., a Vakil non-co-operator of Ambala, and Mian Abdul Rashid Bar-at-Law of the same place arrested and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment after a trial lasting for about half an hour.

Lala Naubat Rai, B.A., LL.B., Secretary District Congress Committee Jullundhur arrested under S. 108 Criminal Procedure Code.

A procession of National volunteers passed through the streets of Rupar.

24th January:—A batch of lady volunteers of Rupar followed by three hundred women and a large number of girls passed in a procession throughout the streets; Another procession of Congress, Khilafat and Sikh League volunteers paraded in the streets; Town illuminated on the conviction of Ambala leaders.

25th January:—Secretary and Office Superintendent of the Amritsar Khilafat Committee sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each; Two Sikh gentlemen of District Jullundhur required to furnish security of good behaviour, for having lectured in certain villages, preferred jail, and sent accordingly; Three Bhiwani volunteers sentenced to 3 months imprisonment; Procession of volunteers at Rupar, picketing started, and foreign cloth set on fire.

26th January:—14 Lahore volunteers who have been picketing liquor shops were arrested; Auction of liquor licenses at Lahore—volunteers active, offers much lower than in last year; Large number of volunteers beaten and about 300 arrested but subsequently released. Hissar District liquor contracts put to auction, only one bid of Rs. 900 all shops remained unauctioned. Raizada Hans Raj Barrister-at-Law a non-cooperation leader of Jullundhur arrested; Sale of liquor licenses at Jullundhur, volunteers requested bidders to desist from offering bids, were violently attacked by police, one lady was also badly injured.

27th January:—Auction of liquor contracts resumed at Jullundhur, volunteers and spectators attacked three times and beaten by police and military, not a single bid offered. Two gentlemen of Amritsar-one a Doctor another a Vaid sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment plus fine under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Security of Rs. 2,000 each deposited by 'Banda Mataram' and 'Zamindar'. Lahore confiscated and certain issues of the Papers also declared forfeited to His Majesty. A procession of volunteers at Amritsar broken and dispersed by police, 23 volunteers arrested on the spot, two lads of 17 and 10 respectively also arrested and prosecuted for throwing stones.

28th January:—A meeting of Jullundhur Ratepayers' Association disallowed by the District Magistrate under S. 144 of the Cr. P. C., and dispersel; Jullundhur Congress and Khilafat Volunteer Corps' offices searched, great display of the military forces in the town; A batch of political prisoners reached Mianwali, were given reception and led to the Jail precincts amids popular shouts, prisoners addressed the crowd briefly on the desirability of Swadeshi.

30th January:—23 Amritsar volunteers sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment for bringing out a procession on the 27th; Messrs. Santanam, Lal Khan and Dr. Gopi Chand released from the Central Jail late in the night, one after the other, Lala Jajpat Rai formally released but re-arrested immediately after.

31st January:—Sardar Autar Singh, Bar-at-Law, Secretary Central Sikh League arrested from Gujranwala, taken to the police office in a big procession, to be tried under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and S. 117 I. P. C., Lahore City Congress Committee Office searched, some papers concerning the National Volunteer Corps removed by police.

1st February:—Lala Ram Prasad, Joint Editor of 'Banda Mataram' proceeded against under the Cr. Law Amend. Act, and S. 117 I. P. C., refused to furnish security and taken in custody; Three volunteers of Lahore arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops.

3rd February:—Lala Sham Lal B.A., LL.B., ex-vakil, and President District Congress Committee Hissar sentenced to 3 months simple imprisonment; one Congress worker of Ruka Kalan arrested under S. 108 Cr. P. C.

4th February:—Lala Ram Chand of Amritsar required to furnish security of Rs. 5,000 to keep the peace for one year of in default to undergo simple imprisonment for the period, preferred the latter alternative.

5th February:—A crowded meeting at Lahore attended by a large number of men and women.

President Congress Committee Jhajjar and one other gentleman sentenced recently to 3 months simple imprisonment under the Cr. Law Amend. Act.

FLOGGING POLITICAL PRISONERS.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT'S CONTRADICTION.

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

A Punjab Government communique states:—The attention of the Punjab Government has been drawn to an article headed "A Contradiction," which appeared in the issue of the "Young India" dated 26th January 1922. From this article it might be inferred that political prisoners had been flogged in the Punjab jails. The Punjab Government desires to deny categorically the implication that political prisoners have been flogged in jails. The prisoners referred to in the communique of December 16th were all of them convicted for crimes which were not of political character and the reason for their punishment was continuous refusal to work and inciting other prisoners not to work. Most of them were guilty of other jail offences in addition to their refusal to work. No political prisoners have been flogged for any offence."

FATWAS SEIZED BY POLICE.

MR. ISMAIL GANDHI'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

(Associated Press.)

NADIAD, Feb. 10.

Last night the house of Mr. Ismail Gandhi, Secretary, Kaira District Khilafat Committee, Nadiad, was searched and also the office of the Khilafat Committee raided, by one Police Inspector and four Sub-Inspectors, accompanied by ten constables at 12 p.m. The police had a warrant of search for the copies of the "Fatwa" in Gujarati, which they did not find in the Khilafat Office.

The "Tribhoban Press," Nadiad, was also searched at 6 p.m., in the presence of the Superintendent of Police and some copies of the "Fatwa" were taken away. The behaviour of the police was unexceptionable.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S FLING AT N. C. O,

HIS HOPE ON TURKISH QUESTION.

JHELUM, Feb. 9.

This morning the Governor of the Punjab visited the Saw Mills of Messrs. Spedding and Co., at Jhelum. In the afternoon he laid the foundation stone of the New Civil Hospital and attended a garden party given by the district board at which the board presented an address to which His Excellency replied. He referred to advantages of liberty and peace enjoyed by the province for last seventy years and said that peace and liberty were now threatened by an organisation which deprived men of their rights of speech and action and gravely threatened peace of the country. He also expressed a hope of an early decision of the country. He also expressed a hope of an early decision of the Turkish question and a return to the old feeling of trust between Musalmans and the Government.

Sir Harcourt Butler arrived at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi on Thursday.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

GOVERNMENT REPLY UNSATISFACTORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The indignation of the whole of India at the somersault made by Mr. Winston Churchill in his postprandial effusions at the East African banquet was given expression to by Mr. Samarth of Bombay in the Legislative Assembly, which debated the Kenya Problem for nearly three hours. The entire non-official Indian opinion in the Assembly characterised the Colonial Secretary's speech as an unwise, reckless and irresponsible utterance, calculated to fan the flame of Non-co-operation in India. If British Government were to uphold the views adumberated by that benefactor of mankind (Mr. Churchill) then that decision would stand out in the pages of Indian history as what Lord Morley would call "a masterpiece of melancholy meanness." But East is East and West is West and the twain can never meet. A European would never see his brother countrymen lose what he could gain by fair or foul means and so Mr. Churchill's astounding theories were supported by Sir Frank Carter of Calcutta and Mr. Spence of Bombay. They both reflected the mind of that rising hope of the newly formed nebulous party in England and averred in all seriousness but with no substratum of truth that it was the Europeans who were the premiers in East Africa and they had every right to deal with the black, low-class Indian coolies as they liked. Mr. Spence even quoted Lord Esher and Lord Milner as having promised the Kenya Highlands to the Whites, who fought for it on the battle fields of France and who, therefore, richly deserved. As if these monstrous and palpably selfish utterances were not enough the two European protagonists attributed the justice of the claim of the European to take away Kenya for himself to Mr. Gandhi's Non-co-operation Movement, which prevented the sympathetic white settler from granting any privileges to the agitators and their followers. These brutally frank expressions generated heat in the Assembly and up rose Dr. Gour, who was sandwiched in between Sir Frank Carter and Mr. Spence to explain the elementary and fundamental principle that if the Europeans were to take India their home, though with a view to shake the pagoda tree, the Britisher ought to admit that the Indian had an equal right of settling in any part of the British Empire on terms of perfect equality with other classes of His Majesty's subjects. The connection, therefore, between Mr. Gandhi and the rights of Indians in Kenya was as intimate as Mr. Gandhi and the sunspot.

ANIMATED DEBATE.

Animated was the debate and strong was the divergence of opinion between the Indian and the European element in the Assembly. There were several consultation at the Treasury Bench, when the Hon. Mr. Sarma rose to reply. The House was anxious to hear the Government's view. But I must confess that the Revenue Member's performance was not very impressive. He has a habit of mixing up his thoughts in round-about sentences. A strong-minded person as he is, he could have easily struck the imagination of the Assembly but for his clumsy presentation of the case, which almost bewilders the hearers. There was no alignment of thoughts and what he ought to have uttered first he preferred to express at the very end. Otherwise his speech on the Kenya question would have gone in history, not as master-piece of "melancholy meanness" but as a master-piece of robust statesmanship and sound practical common sense. Mr. Sarma, in short, adhered leech-like to every word of Government of India's Despatch and promised to convey to the British Cabinet the sense of the Assembly's indignation at the utterance of Mr. Churchill, whose opinion, the Revenue Member declared, was at best personal and reflected not that of the British Cabinet. It is, indeed, however, surprising that the Rt. Hon. Sastri, on whom Freedom of cities is being conferred most unreservedly when the freedom of his own fellow countrymen is hanging in the balance has not so far given expression to his views on Mr. Churchill's utterance. India must demonstrate in unmistakable terms her sad disappointment at this amazing silence of her supposed representative at the Imperial Conference.

INSPECTOR O'BRIEN DEAD.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles Francis O'Brien, Inspector of the Bombay C. I. D. "Crimes' Branch" of heart failure at his residence at Byculla Club Road on the night of Thursday last. He was born in 1880 and joined the Bombay City Police in 1905 as a Sub-Inspector. In 1917 Mr. O'Brien succeeded in investigating the Duncan Road murder case in which one of the most shocking tragedies had occurred. That case excited great public attention at that time, and Mr. O'Brien's services, as an investigating officer, were greatly appreciated by Government. He was subsequently transferred to the C. I. D. "Crimes' Branch". He was forwarded the "King's Police Medal" in 1920. His furneral took place afternoon which was largely attended by police officers.

AGA KHAN IN DELHI.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

His Highness the Aga Kan is visiting Delhi.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

INDIGNATION AT MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH.

MR. SAMARTH'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Samarth moved an amendment by way of addition of a clause to Mr. Agnihotri's resolution by asking Government to cable to the Secretary of State and through him to bring to the notice of British Cabinet the Assembly's feeling of indignation at the pronouncement reported to have been made recently by Mr. Churchill at the East African Dinner in London. Mr. Samarth delivered a strong speech. He refused to believe that Mr. Churchill's pronouncement was a considered decision of the British Cabinet. For, he could not conceive the Imperial Government betraying so completely their solemn promises. Proceeding he quoted at length from a book in which it was stated that it was the Indian who first penetrated East Africa, who tried there and spent capital, whose labour was responsible for the construction of railway, and who afterwards financed even some European settlers. Upon these basis. the writer of the book asked was it possible that any Government, with a straw of respect for honest dealing between man and man, should embark on a policy of deliberately dispossessing India from regions which owed their development to his efforts. After quoting from the book, the speaker said the House would be surprised to know that the writer of the book was no other man than Mr. Winston Churchill who had expressed the above views in his book on travels in Africa in 1904, (prolonged laughter). Mr. Samarth said leaving that aside, he wanted to remind Mr. Churchill that, only some month back in the House of Commons, he had declared that if Indians were not satisfied with his decision, he would appoint a Royal Commission. With that promise how could he now declare that the decision about the Highlands was final. Mr. Samarth was extremely sorry to find that a responsible Minister of the Crown should have, by his reckless and irresponsible utterance, shocked India and made Government's position more difficult. He was sure that the Government of India would immediately cable to the Secretary of State the great indignation of the House at Mr. Churchill's statement in the hope that the British Cabinet would not endorse it. But if they do, he added history will record that decision as a masterpiece of melancholy meaness, (applause). He concluded by making a passionate appeal for equal rights to Indians throughout the Empire.

WANTED—FAIR PLAY.

Mr. Seshagiri Iyer urged for an honest and fair dealing. He warned British Ministers against irresponsible utterances which added to discontent in this country.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas regretted Sir Frank Carter's attitude on a question of such vital importance to the self-respect of India. He regretted all the more that Mr. Churchill had, by his speech, cooperated with Mr. Gandhi in giving him further material for setting fire to the house.

Mr. Subramanyam and Mr. Joshi followed and spoke in support of the proposition. Mr. Joshi said even if they took for granted that it was European capital that had developed Kenya he asked who supplied the labour. It was not capital alone but labour also that contributed its quota. Labour was thus entitled to equal voice and equal status in the Colony. If Europeans were rich why should they find difficulty in keping Indians out of the Highlands by bidding higher in open competition. The fact was they were afraid of failure in the competition and wanted an illegal protection.

Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari hoped better sense would prevail and the question of White and Brown settlers would be satisfactorily concluded.

Mr. Spence associated himself with the expression of opinion given by Sir Frank Carter.

THE REAL TEST.

Mr. Ishwar Saran said Mr. Spence was not right in stating that Indians wanted to deprive the Whites of their rights. They wanted only a litle share in the lands which Europeans thought must not be infected by the blacks. He had heard Sir Frank Carter begin with sympathising with the aspirations of Indians. Of course that was nowadays the approved style of speaking, (laughter), especially with Government members who always began with sympathising and ended with "but." (Laughter.) Sir William Vincent was particularly accustomed to that sort of argument, (laughter). He thought once Sir Frank Carter had spoken perfect truth when he said that it was only by puting our house in order that Indians could expect respect out of India. The problem of Kenya was the real test to find out whether the talk about equal partnership was a camouflage or a reality.

Dr. Gour characterised the post-prandial effusion of Mr. Churchill as a somersault intended to safeguard the interests of White settlers as against Indians.

BIJAPUR NEWS.

A case under Section 108 Cr. P. Code is pending against Mr. J. M. Deshpande M.A., LL. B., a member of the Provincial and All-India Congress Committees, and Editor of the local weekly the "Karnatak Vaibhav." There have already been 3-4 hearings in the case. The adjourned hearing takes plase on the 17th instant.

Mr. Hanmantrao Kowjalgi B.A., LL. B., was bound over a few months back for good behaviour under Section 108 but at his own request his sureties have now cancelled their bonds in order to facilitate his entry into jail. He has been convicted to 9 months' simple imprisonment and sent to Visapur Jail.

More than 100 volunteers been enlisted in Bijapur and about 50 in the moffussal.

REPRESSION IN BEHAR.

FATWA RECITING BOYS CANED BY POLICE.

(From the Behar Provincial Congress Committee.)

A new phase in the campaign of repression in Behar is the attachment of properties of convicted persons or even of the other members of their families for the realisation of fines imposed on them. In Monghyr the trying magistrate is giving sentences of fine only and refusing to send persons to jail on their refusal to pay the fines, saying that an attempt will first be made to realise the fines by means of distress warrants.

A notable incident is the beating of the volunteers and the tearing of their clothes by the police and the burning of papers, khaddar caps, a photo of Mahatma Gandhi and of books like the Ramayan and the Gita by the Superintendent of Police himself and the breaking open of a box and the removal of cash by the Police at Sonepur in the district of Saran. A more notable incident is the looting of villages in Dhanaha Thana in the district of Champaran by the military and the Police. And yet another noteworthy event is the proclamation of the Sitamarhi Sub-division to be a disturbed area under section 15 of the Police Act by the local Government and the imposition of an additional police force upon the people of Sitamarhi Thana, with a threat to extend the operation to the remaining 8 Thanas of the Sub-division also and saddling the people of the Thana with Rs. 25,000 for the present as being the cost of maintaining the additional police force.

In Muzzafarpur two boys aged only 12 and 10 years were caned by the orders of the magistrate for reciting the Fatwa. They bore it very cheerfully.

"NO-TAX" CAMPAIGN.

GUNTUR ALMOST READY.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

Mr. Nageswararao, Editor of the "Andhrapatrik," and a member of the Guntur No-Tax Enquiry Special Committee, granted an interview for the "Chronicle" this morning. Asked when the report would be ready he stated that it would be published in he evening.

Questioned as to the recommendations and general nature of the report, he answered that the Committee recommended against no-tax in Guntur in view of the fact that untouchablity had not been largely removed, though in certain areas it had disappeared, and the fear that people were not completely free from the violence spirit.

Khaddar was in more than sufficient quantity, over ninety per cent of the people wearing complete home-spun khaddar. Home-spinning was evident everywhere, but one area, a group of 100 villages, nearly fulfilled almost completely the Delhi conditions the Committee recommended to rugin no-tax campaign after Mr. Gandhi's Bardoli experiment but not before. With a little more organisation and effort that area would be ready for civil disobedience in right non-violent manner.

NATURE OF ENQUIRY.

Asked about the nature of enquiry, Mr. Nageswara-Rao said that the Committee travelled nearly 400 miles, within a short time at their disposal. At each centre by previous notification villagers gathered in large numbers from surrounding groups of villages. They felt the pulse of the people by questions and the general tenor of their replies. The Committee also saw for themselves if the gathering contained a good proportion of depressed classes and if in social life equality was observed. On this point the Committee satisfied themselves that with a few exceptions, generally speaking, the taint of untouchablity still remained unrooted.

As to non-violence Mr. Nagiswara-Rao could not guarantee that in the event of military action, people, would remain unmoved.

TRANSFERING OF LANDS.

Questioned further whether people were likely to view Government act when they transfered forfeited lands to depressed classes, he replied that in the first place there was such unity among the people that no depressed class member there would accept such a gift from Government hands. If depressed classes from other places were brought in they would find it impossible to settle and cultivate and make use of the lands. In any event people had acquired that amount of determination to carry on the first that he was certain people would look on with resignation any forfeiture of moveable or immovable property.

CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY

DISAPPEARING FASTER THAN IMAGINED

DHED DRAWS WATER FROM VILLAGE WELL

(Associated Press.)

SURAT, Feb. 9.

A meeting of representatives of 20 villages in Bardoli Taluka was held at Akoti under the presidentship of Mr. Rambhai, a leading Patidar. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel addressed them at length on the importance of the struggle and its consequences. Messrs. Banker, Imamsahib, Gokhale of Poona, and Mandlik of Bombay also addressed. The meeting was attended by a thousand people, the untouchables freely mixing in the meeting and a hundred ladies. The response was enthusiastic. On their way back to Bardoli the party halted at Sakri where an ocular proof of the absence of untouchability was given by an untouchable Dhed drawing water from a village well in the presence of men and women. The party returned to Bardoli in the evening.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Recd. 3 a.m., Feb. 10.

FIRST DIVISION.

Aston Villa two, Everton one.
Newcastle nil, Birmingham one.
Cardiff two, Chelsea nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Notts Forest one, Rotherham nil.
Bury nil, Stoke one.
Bristol City one, Crystal Palace two.

THIRD DIVISION. (Southern).

Portsmouth nil, Brighton nil.
In Scottish Cup replay—
Saint Johnstone one, King's Park one.

SITUATION IN MALABAR.

EXHIBITION OF UNCONTROLLED PASSION.

DEBATE IN ASSEMBLY STRENGTHENS GOVT.'S POLICY

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Assembly presented a hardly edifying spectacle when for three hours, it was engaged in a heated debate on the situation in Malabar. Charges and counter-charges were hurled in quick succession to the accompaniment of ribald laughter from some well-known benches. The atmosphere was unnecessarily surcharged with feelings of tension which might have dragged on, but for the intervention of Dr. Gour. The performances of Mr. Abdul Kasim, Col. Gidney and one or two others scarcely reflected credit either to themselves or to the Assembly.

It was admittedly a most ill-thought-out resolution that was moved by Mr. Subramanyam who could easily have served his Malabar brethren better by means of a simple interpellation. The speech with which he started the discussion was equally bad, unimpressive and uninteresting. One wonders if he heard his own manuscript eloquence except that he spoke with some vehemence on the train tragedy and the white-washing report of the Committee thereon. There was nothing substantial in his half an hour's oration which had to be brought to an end by the President's finger on the watch.

Mr. Mahmood Schamnad is himself a Moplah member and although living in South Kanara, he visited the affected area only a fortnight ago. He spoke harshly of the treatment meted out to the Moplahs and said, "some show of helping Moplah sufferers is being made. A separate though nominal Committee has been appointed to find out and bring to the camp Moplah sufferers, but Mr. Knapp himself admitted to me that the existing Committee is against helping the Moplahs and the so-called Moplah camp at Quilardy is an eye-wash." This Moplah advocate also accused the Madras Government of impatience and want of sympathy shown to the proposals he made before them and appealed to the Government of India to put an end to the shameful warfare with a subject people by proceeding with the Malabar question in no vindictive spirit.

MR. NAIR'S ATTEMPT AT HORRIFYING HYPERBOLISM.

But Mr. Muppil Nair gave a different turn to the debate. He claimed first-hand knowledge of the situation in Malabar from which he hailed and described the agonies of the Hindus by saying that little babies were chopped like banana leaves and thrown into pits and old men and old women were hacked to pieces by the Moplahs. These and such other harrowing details of the Moplah fanaticism drew forth sympathetic attention of the members, but Mr. Nair was extremely uncharitable towards the Indian politicians when he said: "The distress is so great that Malabar looks with one pity-evoking glance to you to undo what a satanic Government of the disciples of visionaries rather missionaries of mischief and preachers of so-called non-violence have managed to do during their brief spell of Swaraj."

The debate continued in this wrong strain; when much to the relief of the visitors, Dr. Gour appealed to Mr. Subramanyam to withdraw his motion. The discussion however afforded Government an opportunity they were looking for and some important announcements were made by Sir William Vincent. But these proposed measures do not touch even the fringe of the Moplah problem. The root causes of periodical outbursts of Moplah fanaticism must be explored and suitable remedies found out rather than attempting to teach the offenders by courts and tribunals as Mr. Mahmood Schamnad pointed out. The three things quite necessary for the improvement of the affected area are compulsory education, introduction of more liberal and up-to-date land tenure system and opening out of railway communications. These are also the suggestions of those who have visited that distressed district, but the Government turned a deaf ear to them. On the other hand the Madras Government whose sanity of judgment has by the way been questioned by some members in the Assembly will on the automatic expiry of Martial Law on the twenty-sixth, be empowered to issue orders and regulations to protect Hindus returning to their homes and establish civil tribunals in place of existing special tribunals in order to dispose of pending cases of delinquent Moplahs. Surely no thoughtful Indian will ever feel satisfied with these quack remedies. It is the duty of the leaders of the Congress and others who have the welfare of the country at heart to take up the question of amelioration of Malabar and find a permanent solution of this vexed Malabar question.

MEETING OF CONGRESS COMMITTEE AT MOMBASA.

DECLINES INTERIM REPRESENTATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

NAIROBI, Feb. 10.

Recd. a.m., Feb. 11.

The Committee of the Indian Congress at a meeting held in Mombasa to-day recorded its alarm at Mr. Winston Churchill's announcement at the East African dinner with regard to Indian policy, which amounted to a direct contravention of the pledge contained in the decisions of the Imperial Conference, on the strength of which Indians had accepted interim representation.

The Committee resolved that it was advisable to decline to accept interim representation in the absence of guarantees for complete application of the principles of equality.

MARTIAL LAW IN MALABAR.

MOTION FOR WITHDRAWAL.

PLEA FOR EQUAL STATUS OF INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Legislative Assembly reassembled at eleven this morning to discuss non-official business. No less than thirteen resolutions appeared on the agenda paper. The second resolution in order of priority stands in the name of Mr. Agnihotri and it relates to the status of Indians in Africa. Mr. Churchill's recent speech at East African Dinner is expected to be subjected to much criticism.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

MR AGNIHOTRIS' RESOLUTION FOR EQUAL STATUS,

MR. SARMA'S AMENDMENT.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Hon. Mr. Sarma spoke on behalf of Government for more than half an hour and promised to communicate to the Secretary of State the views of the Assembly. He assured the House that Government of India would adhere to every word of their despatch about the equality of Indians in Colonies. He suggested an amendment which was incorporated in the resolution as finally adopted unanimously. It runs as follows:—"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he do represent to his Majesty's Government that any failure in his Majesty's African territories to meet the lawful claims of Indians for the equality of status with all other classes of his Majesty's subjects, will be regarded as a serious violation of rights of Indians to citizenship, which were recognised and affirmed only so recently as at the Imperial Conference of 1921 and in particular that he do cable to the Secretary of State for India and through him bring to the notice of the British Cabinet, the emphatic protest of this Assembly at the pronouncement reported to have been made recently by the Right Hon. Mr. Winston Churchill at the East African Dinner in London.

The Assembly adjourned till Saturday.

MALABAR RESOLUTION

FILING AT N-C-O.'S

GOVERNMENT VIEW

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 8.

Debate on the Malabar resolution was continued.

FLING AT N.C.O.'S.

Mr. Mahmood Schamnad, a Moplah member from West Canara, who spoke after Mr. Subrahmanyam said that he had visited Malabar a fortnight ago. One feature of Martial Law was the burning of thousands of Moplah houses by the police and the military. In one village alone he could count more than one hundred houses burnt by the roadside only. The rebellion was started as a joint concern by some Moplahs, Nairs and others of the Non-Cooperation party. Turning to the official benches, the speaker said that it was these Non-Cooperators that set them up and it was these Nairs and others who told them "your religion is in danger, your Khalif is gone, the British Government is an enemy of Islam."

Sir William Vincent:—Sir, surely, I did not say all these things to the Moplahs. I don't see why the Hon. member is looking at me like that. (Loud laughter.)

Proceeding, the speaker observed that all that they read in the papers was only one side of the question. The Train Tragedy, the refusal of relief to the Moplah sufferers and the burning of the houses even in villages where there were no disturbances at all were acts done in pursuance of the policy of exterminating the Moplahs. Mr. Schamnad recounted the sufferings of the Moplah refugees who, he said, were not given protection and help while thousands of Hindus were receiving relief from the District Congress Committee. What was urgently needed was the withdrawal of Martial Law and special police and the opening of ordinary courts of law and the cessation of further arrests. If they wanted to solve the question, they must enter it without any spirit of retaliation and prejudice. Three things necessary for the improvement of the affected area were, compulsory education, introduction of more liberal, and up to date land tenure system, and the opening up of the country by railways. All these could be settled only on the report of an independent Commission which must be appointed by the Government of India.

LEAVE AUTHORITIES UNHAMPERED.

Mr. Kavalappara Muppil Nair, who came from Malabar spoke on the first part of the resolution, and said that the question was one for local authorities. The dangers of any premature action would be very grave because it could not be said that all was quiet in Malabar. If there was a technical objection to the continuation of Martial Law, he appealed to the Government for something effective to take its place as a temporary measure. There was no horror to which the people in his district had not been subjected. Young and old men and women, rich and poor, all had suffered. Let the authorities choose their ways and do their task unhampered. They hardly realise the gravity of the situation but that did not mean that he would support the unnecessary prolongation of a measure like Martial Law.

Mr. Abul Kasim said; "I happen to be a Mussalman, and I am not ashamed of belonging to a fanatical race. We feel that the pledges given by His Majesty's Government in regard to the Khilafat have not been carried out—(cries of "shame")—and if a large section of my Mahomedan friends have parted company with the present Khilafat movement, it is not because we don't feel it as keenly as they do, but because we feel that their methods are neither practical nor wise; secondly, I know that the Government of India have done and are doing their very best in the matter (applause) and it is not wise to hamper their hands. But the question before the House is the administration of Martial Law. Mr. Subramanyam is nervous as to what would happen if Martial Law dies a natural death in Malabar. I may ask him to have a broader view of the country and the whole political situation at the present day. Are these Moplahs the only rebels out of the jail in this country? (Laughter and applause). We must advise the Government to deal with the situation as a whole and not piecemeal.

MODERN NADIRSHAHS.

Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmad supported the resolution as in his opinion Martial Law ought to have been withdrawn long ago. The Government had done in Malabar such atrocities as had been perpetrated by Nadirshah in Delhi. Mr. Ahmad thought that stories about the Moplahs published in Government Communiques were all exaggerated and proceeding. He dwelt upon the system of marriages and conversions that obtained in Malabar.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas:—Sir, May I know if the Hon member's statements are within the purview of this discussion.

President:—I understand the Hon. member is describing the process of conversion (laughter).

Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmad:—My friend, Mr. Vishandas is a sensitive man, I may tell him that sensitiveness is a brain disease. I would advise him to consult Col. Gidney. (Loud Laughter.)

President:—Order, order I am afraid the Hon. member is not relevant now. (Renewed laughter).

PROTEST AGAINST LEVITY.

Munshi Ishwar Saran expressed his regret at the light-hearted way in which the subject had been treated by some previous speakers. He was shocked to find Mr. Abul Kasam making a statement to the accompaniment of cheering from the members that the Moplahs were not the only outlaws out of jails in the country. He himself did not think that the Government should enter upon a policy of retaliation but that those Moplahs who had broken the law must be punished although mercy should be exercised where desirable.

Col. Gidney regretted that no supporter of the resolution had given reasons for the withdrawal of Martial Law. The suggestion was premature. His opinion was that India was seething with disaffection, and the time had come for the introduction of Martial Law throughout India. (A voice: "throughout.") Col. Gidney said, his regret was that the arch offender who was responsible for all the trouble was still at large. It was his movement that had enacted the latest tragedy at Gorakhpur and Bareilly.

Mr. H. Vishindas opposed the withdrawal of Martial Law. He asked the House not to turn a deaf ear to the passionate appeal of Mr. Nair who had come from that unfortunate district and had given them harrowing accounts of Moplah atrocities. He humorously remarked hat Mr. Zahiruddin had as usual played that part of a joker and the House should not therefore take seriously when he described that the Government was playing the role of Nadir Shah.

At this stage the Assembly adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, discussion of Mr. Subramanya's resolution about withdrawal of Martial Law in Malabar was continued. Only an amendment to the motion stood in the name of Dr. Gour which proposed to ask for a judicial enquiry into the administration of Martial Law. When Dr. Gour was called upon to speak, he said that after listening to the debate and especially to Mr. Nayar, who had told them a tale of woe about the conditions in Malabar, he felt that his information about the situation of Malabar was not correct. He would not, therefore, move his amendment because the necessary atmosphere for holding of such an enquiry had not yet come about. He very much deprecated the irrelevant notes struck during the course of the debate by those who had talked about the conditions in the whole country rather than Malabar and had urged the Government to take stern measures for the maintenance of law and order. He asked Mr. Subramanyam to follow suit and withdraw his proposition.

THE GOVERNMENT VIEW.

Sir William Vincent in a long speech made an important announcement about Government's future policy with regard to the Martial Law area. The Home Member first thanked Mr. Subramanyam for doing a public service in bringing forth his resolution which had enabled the Government to put forth their view and had also given an opportunity to the House to know the conditions in Malabar. But he refuted the allegations made by the mover against the Madras Government. "On the other hand", added the Home Member, "I think the Madras Government behaved throughout with the utmost propriety in the administration of Martial Law which has been singularly successful. When I went down to Malabar to see if I could be of any assistance to the officers on spot, throughout my tour in that district I was satisfied that there were no complaints against the administration of Martial Law. The only complaint was that the administration was too lenient and not severe.

The Home Member then eulogised the services of Col. Humphreys, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Evans and other civil and military officers who had worked under great hardship and amidst constant dangers to their life. (Hear, hear.)

Continuing, the Home Member said, the House would do well to pay a tribute to the great work done by those officers instead of attacking them. ("Hear", "hear.") Coming to the subject of the resolution, the Home Member said that on the 26th February the ordinance sanctioning Martial Law would expire and Martial Law would automatically cease. The Government was aware that normal conditions had not, and, by that time, would not be, restored. Two or three Moplah leaders were still out for mischief, murdering, looting and converting the people. He had heard with great astonishment Mr. Zahiruddin Ahmed denying these conversions. If Mr. Zahiruddin had gone to the west coast, he would not have dared to make a statement of that sort. The problem before the authorities was to ask Hindu and loyal Moplahs to return to their homes. But, in the difficult circumstances, while recognising the desirability of not continuing Martial Law in full operation, the Madras Government felt that it was quite impossible to carry on under ordinary law until normal conditions were restored. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that the local Government be given some extra authority to protect the people. What we propose to do is that on the expiry of Martial Law we will issue another ordinance which will give the local Government power to make certain orders and regulations which are regarded necessary for the protection of those unfortunate people who are returning to their homes and for the maintenance and restoration of law and order. What we want to do is to instil confidence and induce the Hindus to return to their homes and afterwards to withdraw the troops gradually as the conditions improve."

"MOPLAHS MISLED BY PRIESTS."

Proceeding, he said, "another difficulty was that a large number of cases had not still been disposed of. For their control they proposed to substitute in place of the existing tribunals (1) courts of Civil Magistrate as summary courts of Special Magistrates, and (2) courts of Special Judges. There will be a right of appeal under conditions which he was sure would satisfy all the members of the Assembly.

Some members next refuted the several allegations of Mr. Schamnad, a Moplah member of the Legislative Assembly. He said that Mr. Schamnad had never left his place to go to the affected area to see for himself the conditions and had now come forward to make serious allegations which were antirely groundless, for instance, it was alleged that some Hindu Nayar was the cause of the outbreak. He asked Mr. Schamnad candidly to tell him whether he believed that statement. The fact was that unfortunate Moplahs were misled by their religious priests. The speech of Hasrat Mohani as President of the Moslem League at Ahmedabad characterised the rising as a Mahomedan revolt for the protection of the Khilafat. It was therefore quite obvious that Khilafat agitation fostered by religious preachers of Moplahs was responsible for the rebellion. Of course some Hindu Non-Cooperators were also spreading the movement, although they were never aware that it would result in conversion of the Hindus to Mahomedanism, but the main leaders were the Khilafat preachers.

The Home Member was glad that Dr. Gour had withdrawn his amendment for committee of enquiry, because for obvious reasons it could not be held. At present the Government did not think that there was any necessity for such a commitee. There were no allegations that Martial Law was abused although he was quite prepared to make enquiries about any specific matters. There was no basis for an enquiry and the appointment of a committee which would therefore mean a slur on those officers who had been attempting to do their duties in very difficult, circumstances.

Concluding, the Home member said: "from what I have seen or I have heard and read I think that Martial Law has been administered with utmost consideration, and that this House will be satisfied with the information I have given to the Hon. members. (Applause).

When the Home member resumed his seat there were cries addressed to Mr. Subramanyam to withdraw. Thereupon. Mr. Subramanyam asked leave of the House to withdraw his resolution. The leave was given amidst applause.

CHAURI CHAURA AFFAIR.

Sir Frank Carter then asked the Home member if he had any information about the riots in Chauri Chaura and Bareilly.

The Home member said that the Government of India had no more information that what had appeared in the Press. They had however, telegraphed to the local Government for detailed information. Before the two outbreaks the Government in which the local Government mentioned that the lower strata in the numerous cities and towns were under little discipline, and there were grounds for apprehensions rehgarding them. The volunteers' demonstrations during the second half of the last month had been common, and most of them were technically peaceful, but a number were sufficiently disorderly. Hostile feeling was said to be strong in the towns, though the rural area on the whole were comparatively unaffected. One Commissioner had reported that in the towns, once the Civil Disobedience was ordered, a spark might any time start a blaze.

Further questioned by Mr. Spence, the Home Member said that the local Government was asked to recruit the additional police to cope with the situation.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

in the cabinet, one realises that there is no limit to the possibilities of change of policy in this amazing Government.

British People ready for Indian Home Rule!

One thing I am convinced of,—the electors of Great Britain would view with as much equanimity and pleasure the giving to India of everything she wants, short of actual separation from the British commonwealth as they did in the case of Ireland. Sick and tired, as they are, of external troubles of every kind, realising, as they do, that the fabric of the British Empire can only be retained if the national aspirations of all the peoples in it, are satisfied, and alarmed, as they are beginning to be, at the prospect of losing Indian trade, people of nearly all classes would be prepared to endorse a change of policy, which might restore peace in India and ensure its friendly association in the future with Great Britain. But there are too many sinister influences at work in the cabinet to enable one to hope that there is any prospect of a new angle of vision developing yet. Mr. Lloyd George's Greek friends are apparently still strong enough to prevent a just settlement with Turkey, and Lord Curzon, whose obstinate belief in the efficacy of repression in Egypt and India, is strongly backed by Mr. Winston Churchill is an unlikely convert. I only express my strong conviction, that when the time comes to give India Home Rule, whatever Government may be in power, the *people* of this country will be quiet ready for it.

'Morning Post's" Outburst.

In the meanwhile, of course, Lord Sydenham and the "Morning Post", who must not be taken too seriously, are shrieking for sterner measures. The latter utilises the failure of the Prince's visit, as a text for the denunciation of Lord Reading's Vavillation and failure to deal drastically with Mr. Gandhi. It makes no bones about the fiasco of the Prince's visit and records, with satisfaction that when the project was first mooted it warned the Government that it was to court disaster, and the disaster has come. It declares that the heads of several of the most important Provincial Government's warned Lord Reading of what would happen and were snubbed for their pains. On Lord Reading, according to the "Morning Post" rests the whole blames. "Blind to all signs and portents and deaf to all warnings before hands", as soon as the results appeared in the form of general "insults" to the Prince, he flew to the opposite extreme and sent panicky orders to Allahabad." According to the "Post", this for the time being "stemmed the tide of sedition"—as shown I suppose by the completeners of the *Hartal* in Allahabad when the Prince went there!—"but immediately these good results were achieved", the "Post" continues, "the Viceroy veered round again and made its known that he intended to throw up the sponge" and enter into a compact with Gandhi." But this was of no avail for, during the Prince's stay, Calcutta became the centre of a "desperate struggle between sedition and loyalty."

Arrest Mr. Gandhi.

The journal goes on:—

"The Viceroy may now pretend to take stern measures; but it is merely a pretence. And what is the sense of pretending where Gandhi, the head and front of the sedition, is still at large? If the Government were in earnest they would arrest Gandhi and put him on his trial. If they allow Gandhi to continue to lead this movement, what is the sense in prosecuting his followers.' There are only two conclusions to be drawn either that the Government of India is afraid of Gandhi or is secretly aiding and abetting him. We do not pretend to judge which of these two alternative explanations is correct, but we may at least say that there is as good evidence for the latter explanation as for the former. We see it reported, for example, that a certain notorious traitor has been arrested in India, a man more than suspect of serving the Germans in America during the war. Yet we happen to know that after the war he was permitted to return from the United States to India by the intervention of the India Office. To what purpose? We have heard also of other enemies, notoriously German agents, who worked secretly and formidably for the destruction of the British Empire during the war, and have since been released and allowed to continue unchecked their seditious activities. When by these unchecked activities the wretched Moplahs are goaded to rebellion, these unfortunate fanatics are repressed at great cost of blood and suffering. But the conspirators who instigated the rising remain at large. We say that the poor people of India, until recently pathetically contented subjects of the King have a right to be protected against these conspirators, and we say also that when these conspirators are protected and their miserable tools and dupes slaughtered, it is a crime against humanity and a disgrace to the British Empire in India. And we say also that it is impossible to explain upon any creditable hypothesis the policy of the India Office and of the Viceroy in these and other matters. A double game is being played—so much is certain. It is in India as in Ireland, where De Valera, our most notorious and implacable enemy, was protected by the British Government throughout for the police and the military were forbidden to arrest him. In Ireland the British Government rode for a fall and got it; they are riding for a fall in India, and will get it there also."

The article concludes with a warning to the Prime Minister that "if things are allowed to go on as they are going, British trade, the economic basis of the British Empire in India, will be ruined. British merchants, owing to Government policy, can neither sell their goods nor collect their debts" and if the policy which allows this to be done is to be reversed Mr. Montagu must go from the India office and Lord Reading must be recalled from India.

As nothing that the "Morning Post" can say is likely to have any effect on the Prime Minister, or, indeed, anyone else of importance, the fate of Mr. Montagu and Lord Reading need not be regarded as trembling in the balance at present. I quote the article, with all its absurdities and misreading of the "signs and portents" merely because it is frankly indicative of two things, which the rest of the Press are persistently engaged in endeavouring to conceal—the disastrous failure of the Prince's visit and the apprehensions as to the fate of their trade with India, which is agitating the minds of British business men. That the latter, however, are likely to take the view of the "Morning Post" that in a yet sterner policy of repression the remedy is to be found is extremely unlikely.

The Prime Minister's joke.

The most interesting question, from all points of view, at the present moment and one which is pregnant with many possibilities regarding British policy in all parts of the world, is: How long will the coalition Government last. We have past witnessed an amusing little comedy. It is no secret that the Prime Minister is not beloved by the greater number of the supporters of the Coalition, who have kept him in office because there is no alternative. There is, and has always been, in the Unionist section of the party, feeling that their weight in the Councils of the Coalition is not fairly proportioned to the importance of their superiority of numbers over the Coalition Liberals. And it pleases them to keep up the illusion—to themselves for nobody else shares it—that their numerical strength in the House of Commons is indicative of their strength in the electorate. As a matter of fact the bulk of them were swept into office on the wave of the Khaki election and owe their positions to the skill of the Prime Minister as an electioneerer. They talk with such certainty, however, of the opinion of the country being behind them, that one would have supposed that nothing would have pleased them more than the opportunity of a general election to enable them to return to Westminster with added strength as masters of the situation. Mr. Lloyd George has very prettily pricked the bubble for them. On the eve of his departure for cannes he allowed it to be printed abroad that he intended an appeal to the electorate immediately after his return. The Irish settlement, the Washington Conference, the results of the Cannes Conference and a programme of dractic economy in national finance were to be the features of the programme on which he would go to the country. The result was pathetic. A perfect howl of protest went up from the Unionist ranks, and every sort of plea was brought into requisition to prevent the Premier from carrying his supposed plan into execution. "The Times", the "Daily Mail" and every other organ of the Unionist Party shreked in assumed horror at the wickedness of bringing about the dislocation of trade that a general election would involve. And Sir George Younger the chief organiser of the Unionist Party, came out with such an outspoken expression of opinion on the Premier's tactics as to provoke a real split between the two wings of the Coalition, and produce such a state of tension that it is generally recognised that either he or Mr. Lloyd George will have to go—and, of course, it wont be Mr. Lloyd George. It is not likely that the Premier had any intention of precipitating an election, but it was necessary to tighten his grip on the coalition and bring the restive Unionists to their senses, and he was acute enough to know that to threaten them with the extinction that awaited them at the Polls was the best way of doing it.

MR. HORNIMAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to my letter re. Mr. Horniman's deportation, Mr. P. R. Lele throws the whole blame upon Lord Willingdon. Is the sting of Mr. Horniman's pen so sharp and lasting as to keep Lord Willingdon, that perfect Christian gentleman, awake for so many long months? Is Sir George Lloyd so obliging to his predecessor as to deprive any gentleman of the liberty of movement under a lawless law? Does this incident not remind one of those dark days of Middle Ages when the barons obliged one another by doing away with undesirables through obscure means? If the Legislative Councils are impotent to elicit any information on this point their helplessness is pitiable. It seems to me that India under Swaraj can alone help her champion.—Yours, etc.,

SAUBHAGCHAND DOSHI.

Prag Mahal,
Bombay, Feb. 8.

MESSRS. MANSUKHLAL AND KOTHARI.

AGENCY AUTHORITIES QUIET.

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 10.

It seems from the quiet conduct of the Agency authorities that at last wiser counsels seem to have prevailed upon them with reference to a externment order passed against Messrs. Mansukhlal and Kothari without showing any offence.

Messrs. Mansukhlal and Kothari arrived here on Wednesday from Bardoli. Mr. Mansukhlal whose home is here is staying here. Mr. Kothari left yesterday for Ahmedabad. A representation by the citizens of Kathiawad to the Bombay Government for cancelling the externment order, is ready and will be shortly presented under the leadership of Mr. Shukla.

LEADERS AT BARDOLI

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETS TO-DAY

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. 10.

On the request of Pundit Malviya and others, Mahatma Gandhi arrived Bombay on the 9th, and after a lengthy conference with Malviaji, Mr. Jinnah and others left for Bardoli, accompanied by Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Swami Satyadeo, and Mr. Zahurahmad, arriving at Bardoli on the 10th. Pandit Malavia, Seth Chotani, Jayakar, are arriving at Bardoli on the 11th.

An emergent Working Committee meeting is called at Bardoli on the 11th, to consider the whole situation in view of fresh developments.

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AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SADASHIV STREET, GIRGAUM BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Keshav Ganesh Tambe, L. C. E., Receiver appointed in the above suite by a consent order dated the 21st day of July, 1921, and in pursuance of the power of sale given by the said order to the said Receiver Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the immoveable property here under described on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of March 1922, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together the messuage or tenement standing there situate at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring four hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey 2 to 5/7897 Ward D. No. 947/12821 Street No. 23 and 4 and Ward No. 946/1281 Street No. 22 and 3 North partly by the privies of the property belonging to Bhavani Shanker Parasharam and Ganpat Janardhan and Hiraji Gopinath and partly by the property of Hiraji Gopinath on or to wards the South by the Sadashiv Street on or towards the East by the property, Kilachand Devchand and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for the said Receiver at his office Nos. 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 73 BALES DOMESTIC CLOTH, 15 BALES DRILL PLAIN, AND 10 BALES KHAKHI DRILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medow Street Fort, by order of Messrs. Raghavji Maganlal and Co., Agents for the Presidency Mills Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Mr. D. M. Mu.

73 Bales domestic cloth No. 1001 each bale of 50 Pc of 8½ Llbs. breadth 31-inches. Messrs. B. Valji and Co.

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A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI and CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February 1922.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT LAMINGTON ROAD, CHUNAN KILEN STREET NEAR TARA TEMPLE LANE OUT OF FORT.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the second mortgagees Messrs. Lalaji Kusaljee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Keshav Govind Khedekar the mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 21st day of April 1920, and on account and at the risk of Narayan Narsoo Kedar and Hari Anant Khatte to whom the property was sold by the said mortgagor and subject to the right of first mortgagees Messrs. Nathmal Tajmal and others sell by Public Auction on Tuesday 14th February, 1922 at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of foras land or ground being a portion of lane which is known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road which is situated behind Khetwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 300 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages tenement or buildings standing thereon, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, Girgaum D. Ward and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 and New No. 13572 Old Survay No. 186 and New Survey No. 7386 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D. Ward No. 89965 and Street No. 2D and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Powaiwalla on or towards the West by the property of Gunpat, Vithoba Moraj on or towards the South by the property of Krishnarao Ramchanda Gith and on or towards the North by a passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel, of foras land or ground, being a portion of a lane which is known by the name of Chunam Kiln Street or Lamington Road, and which is situated behind the Khetwadi Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 375 Square or thereabout together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, in the registration sub-district of Bombay Girgaum D Ward and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75 and New No. 7 13572 Old Survey No. 186 and New Survey No. V/7376 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1900 (4) and Street No. 3C and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Waman Damoder Pitale on or towards the West by the property of Annandrao Krishnarao on or towards the South by a passage and on or towards the North by the property of Sabajee Jewan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned Auctioneers

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February. 1922.

MESSRS J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
20, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY, 1922, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th day of February, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 5, Waterloo Mansions, Mayo Road, very valuable made-to-order household furniture by known makers (some pieces by [illegible] Cottor and Gerrard and Dewji [illegible]) comprising screw, telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat [illegible], rich glass, porcelain and platedware, [illegible] lined drawing room suites, English writing desk with book-case, glass door book cases, French table clock striking every quarter hours, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, English card table, tiled and plain top teapoys, old blue China jars, satsuma vases, rich engravings, sweet-toned Cramer travelling piano, made-to-order wooden bedsteads, zoonda [illegible], mirror door almirahs, clothes and [illegible] presses, marble-top dressing and washstand table, iron safe, copper utensils, etc.

The property of D. R. Dady, Esq., proceeding to Europe, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property [illegible]

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th February, 1922.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(Continued from page 6.)

M.-G. Oomra's No. 4	350	335	320	—
M.-G. Central P. No. 1	380	365	350	—
M.-G. Central P. No. 2	365	350	335	—
M.-G. Southern	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce &c., for the 49 hours ending 3 p.m. on 9th Feb. 1922:

Cotton	14,894 Bales
Wheat	1,883 "
Linseed	1,285 "
Rapeseed	315 "
Gingellyseed	896 "
Poppyseed	48 "
Groundnuts	3,202 "
Castorseed	810 "
Rice	86,541 "
Myrabollams	5,748 "
Cottonseed	23,191 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	421 "
Jowar	1,820 "
Mazur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	2,361 "
Salt	4,423 Tons

PIECE GOODS.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market during the past week. The demand has been conspicuous by its absence and the brokers as well as the sellers are having a dull time. The movement in favour of Khadi and Swadeshi goods has spread all over India, excepting some Native States, and upcountry buyers have been therefore chary to purchase foreign cloth as it would be difficult for them to sell these to the consumers. The future requirements of the customers cannot thus be anticipated, and the inquiry has therefor been on small retail lines in such cloths as have shewn a substantial decline in rates. Baroda, Indore, Madras and Malabar have occasionally inquired for cloth, but Delhi, Cawnpore, Amritsar, Calcutta and Karachi have been exceedingly quiet, with nothing doing. The political outlook has been rather gloomy and trade prospects are therefore not bright. Until something definite is known one way or the other, the merchants are naturally afraid to commit themselves to fresh transactions and business remains at a standstill. The loss to the merchants at present is too heavy and unbearable and no one can say with certainty what course the market will take in the near future. To add to the difficulties, the importing firms have been offering to sell their own account purchases in stock at very low rates, which has been causing further depression in the market although sales have not resulted. The quotations from Manchester have also been easier and several makers, who are in need of work, have been willing to accept business at very poor rates just to keep their looms going. The rate of exchange has still remained unfavourable and no relief seems to be in sight at the moment. Fresh goods against low-priced purchases have been arriving, necessitating a decline in the current rates and thereby increasing the loss to the holders of high priced goods. A lower basis of values will have to be established, before free business can be expected, as the only inducement to the purchasers would be the cheaper cost, but the sellers are hesitating to face the heavy losses, which are being daily increased by the interest, insurance and warehouse charges. The fact is that the merchants can hardly realise thirty to forty per cent. of the value of the goods and for such goods as they have to take delivery of, they must themselves find sixty to seventy per cent. money as the difference by way of loss, and as their capital has been locked up or wiped off in loss, there is hardly any encouragement to them to effect the sales. This deadlock can only be removed if the importing firms would offer their clients a helping hand. The position of the importing firms is also pitiable. They have been waiting patiently all this time with their capital locked up and experiencing difficulty in financing the goods which were ordered out on behalf of the merchants. The risk of holding the goods, without any margin, in face of the depression has been very great. But when all this is said, it must not be forgotten that the firms would fare worse if they were to adopt an hostile attitude and take legal proceedings against their clients. In the first place, if the goods are put up for sale by auction, the merchants will not bid for the same in accordance with their resolution, and even if the sale is effected, the net proceeds, after deducting charges such as auctioneer's commission, warehouse rent, interest, etc., will be hardly thirty per cent., of the dues and the firm will have to be out of pocket for the remaining seventy per cent., for which a suit would have to be field that would appear in court after two years, by which time no one knows what the position of that dealer would be. Apart from the worries and expenses of legal proceedings, the firm would miss future business from other dealers on account of such an action. It is good that most of the dealers had given heed to the warning given by Mahatma Gandhi some months ago not to order out foreign goods, as otherwise if the goods had been booked in large quantities the stocks would have accumulated to a greater extent, and the state of the market would have been worse than at present and the crisis would have come ere this. It is no use crying over spilt milk. The Importing Firms should try to do their best to bring about amicable settlements with their merchants and thereby cut further losses which would justly or unjustly fall on their shoulders ultimately.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs	as.	P.
GREY SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's Farl No. 2006	32 ×	37½/8		15	0	0
" 1 00 0	45 ×	"	—	16	6	0
" No. 33000	45 ×	"	—	17	0	0
" " 2800	37 ×	"	—	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2780	39 ×	"	—	15	0	0
" Yellow Horse	43 ×	39	—	—		
" No. 2810	44 ×	38½	—	—		
Dewhursts BBB	38 ×	38½	—	23	8	0
" BB	36 ×	38 1/2		26	8	0
" Rupee No. 5	38 ×	38½	—	—		
Bates' No. 12888	41 ×	37½/	—	—		
Bombay Co.'s No. 8680	44 ×	38		—		
" No. 1500	36 ×	37½/38		15	8	0
" No. 6600	38 ×	37½/38		—		
Ritchie's No. 810	38 ×	27½/38		—		
" " 4463	41 ×	"		—		
" " 1566	33 ×	37/37½		—		
Forbes " 651	36 ×	37½/38		—		
Lyon's Shunker	3 ×	"		—		
GREY DRILLS—						
Pepperell's Dragon	29 ×	40	Net	21	6	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 ×	40	—	15	0	0
Mitsui's Elephant	28 ×	40	—	19	12	0
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No. 8	45 ×	22	—	8	10	0
" " 18	40 ×	22	—	7	10	0
" " 138	60 ×	22	—	7	0	0
" " 688	46 ×	22	—	8	8	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Llopmen's No 1500	32 ×	42	—	27	8	0
H. B. T.O. 40000	36 ×	40	—	31	0	0
Ralli's No. 9889	23 ×	40	—	22	0	0
Forbes' R-B. 100	33 ×	40	—	22	0	0
" 151	33 ×	40	—	22	0	0
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's No 6	41 ×	19	—	—		
" No. 60	46 ×	19	—	—		
" No 600	51 ×	19	—	12	8	0
" No. 6000	56 ×	19	—	—		
" No. 88	53 ×	20	—	9	12	0
" No. 1270	27 ×	18	—	4	6	0
" No. 818	32 ×	29	—	9	14	0
" No. 1140	26 ×	20	—	6	12	0
" No. 5 52	42 ×	20	—	—		
" No 2750	42 ×	20	—	—		
" No. 1703	52 ×	20	Net	19	0	
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 ×	19	—	4	8	0
" No. 119	37 ×	19	—	6	4	0
" No. 229	42 ×	19	—	6	4	0
" No. 330	47 ×	19	—	7	4	0
" 1E/48 33",48",48"	55" ×	19	—	8	12	0
" No. 95	58 ×	20	—	9	12	0
" " 66999	40 ×	19	—	6	8	0
" " 86999	—	"	—	7	0	0
" No. 775	40 ×	19	—	—		
" No. 875	45 ×	19	—	—		
" No. 975	60 ×	19	—	—		
" No. 815	—	"	—	8	6	0
Graham's "Baloon"	58 ×	20	—	9	12	0
" No. 142	34 ×	19	—	—		
" No. 350	39 ×	19	—	11	0	6
Greaves No. 5060	27 ×	19	—	4	0	6
WHITE NAINSOOKS—						
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 ×	18	—	6	8	0
" Nos. 61/81	—	"	—	4	12	0
" No. 1960	—	"	—	4	6	0
" No. 39620 T.B.	36 ×	22	—	8	0	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28 ×	18	—	5	8	0
" 95950/97970						
" Saraswati	38 ×	18	—	9	12	0
" "Tipoo W/WWW	34 ×	18	—		8	0
" No. 50000	—	"	—	1	0	0
" Nos. 33340/33350/33360	"		—	7	8	0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767	26 ×	18	—	4	10	0
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	—	"	—			
" No. 8060 T.B	38 ×	22	—	7	0	0
Ritchie's Nos. 8500/4510/5520	26 ×	19	—	4	8	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	—	"	—	4	8	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	—	"	—	4	8	0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

SHARE REPORTS.

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid.	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotation nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	290
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	·5
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	12%	126
Central			6%	37
Central Co op Bk. Rs. 50	50	—	7%	45
The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs7	75	—	..	18
EXCHANGE BANKS	£			£
Chartered Bank	20	April-Oct.	15%	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7%	63
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation $	13	—	33%	95
Mercantile Bank				
" 12 A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	22½
National Financing	25	Feb. Oct.	8%	3

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	250	600
For.	475	Nov.	50	1 20
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	12	17 1-2
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	505
New Bazar	500	Oct.	50	450
Nelw Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	70	915
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	350
Vokert U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	40	540

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad DholkaRy	100	Mar.-Aug.	7 %	120
Ahmedabad PrantejRy	500	do.	6 %	505
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	6 %	100
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	85
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	4 %	65
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Guzerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5 %	70
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4 %	67
Larkhana Railway	100	..	4 %	85
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	58
Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry.	100	..	4 %	84
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4 %	59
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	68
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	110
Sind Light Ry.	100	..	5 %	106
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	6 %	590
Upper Sind Light				65
Ry.	100	..	4 %	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	..	10%	150
Andhra Valley O	1,300	..	4%	660
Andhra Valley P	1,000	..	4%	100
P Rs.	50	..	1%	50
B.E.S. and T Co. Rs. 5	May. ct.	Rs.	6	110
Karachi B 9	..	..	..	105
Surat Elect.	1,000	Jan.	25	780 xd
" P......	1,000	Jan.	85	870
Telephone	58	..	2	147.8

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div. Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	130	2,700
Alliance Cotton	100	..	7	320
Apola	100	..	5	82/8
Bo Cotton Man.fg.	500	..	80	1150
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	90	1585
Bombay United	150	..	25	945
Bradbury Mills	250	..	50	1050
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	26	882/8
Central India	500	May-Nov.	210	4370
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	2440
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	125	275
Cresent	100	do.	25	550
Currimbhoy	250	do.	30	1507/8
David	250	do.	20	1440
Dawn	230	do.	60	350
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	15	605
Emperor Edward	500	do.	65	620
Fazulbhoy	1,000	May	75	1410
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	Nil.	1,845
Framji Petit	1,000	May	75	1,250
Gold Mohor	500	..	128	1,000
Globe	100	..	Nil.	80
Hindustan	1,000	..	140	800
Hyderabad	1 000	April-Oct.	200	1 500
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching.	100	do.	12	222/8
Indian Manufg.	1,000	..	100	160
Indo-China Mfg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	17	590
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	520
Jewraj Baloo	1 000	April-Oct.	40	400
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	100	1150
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	750	1,130
Khatao	,000	June.Dec.	700	660
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	70	3070
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	150	4 825
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	135	2,800
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	50	2,800
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	200	4,850
Mathuradas Mills	500	..	100	1025
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	Nil.	380
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		400	6750
New City of Bombay	500	April-Oct.	£130	710
New Great Eastern	200	..	10	790
Pabaney	250	..	Nil.	800
Pearl	250	..	55	1070
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	50	985
Planet Mill	100	—	5	290
Premier	65		10002	190
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	..	180
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	April-Oct.	100	140
Sassoon Silk	500	April	50	845
Sholapore	1 000	do.	725	16500
Simplex	2.0	June.-Dec.	100	732/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil.	330
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	135	2 400N
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	4715
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	1325
Tata O	500	..	5	1325N
P	500	..	6	425
Union Mill	250	..	6	400
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	70	2100
P	500	..	7%	850
Western India	1000	..	150	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	00	Oct.-May	100	600
Back Bay Bath	50	..		650 nom.
Badham Pile	70	..	10	10
Bo.Burma T. Corportn.	125	—	25	510
Bo. Burma T.Corportn. New Issue 25	125	..	—	142/8 pr.
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	1,625
B by Ice Mfg.	40	..	2	16
Bombay Steam Navi O	250	Mar.-Sept.	12	247/8
gation Co. P	250	Oct.	6%	230
British BurmaPetroleum	6	Mar.-Oct	..	9/12
Bo.Electric Supply P.	£10	—	6%	110
and T. C. Ltd.	£10	—	10	787
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	10	..	2	40
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	April	4	224
Empire Life Rs. 50	408	"	42%	46
The Eastern O	15	..	5%	28
Chemical Co. D2sh	1	..	Nil.	50
Indian Cement Co.	250	—	20	300
Katni Cement	40	..	44	1220 xd
Indian Cotton Oil O100	100	Dec.-July	7%	80nom.
Co. P. 200	250	Dec.-July	7%	215
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	227
Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd.	58	Oct.	30%	82
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	875
Marcks & Co.	100	July	8	80
Mars and Price Co.	100	—	4%	84
Mars ane Price Co.	100	—	7%	75
McKenzies Ltd.	100	—	30	375
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	249
O.Govt.SLife A.Rs. 50	200	May	20%	250
Phillipe & Co.	40	July	Nil.	40
Port Canning Co.	1 000	Sept.	48	615
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.	10	..	4	29
Sirdar Carbnc Gas Co.	100	Mar.-Aug.	3 %	135
O	75	Sept.	9	70
Tata Iron Stee Co. D	30	..	80	220
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Ord (NI)	75	—	—	61/4
" Dif (" ")	400	—	—	180
Tata Iron Pro (Second)	10	..		100 1 pm
Thacker & Co.	50	June	60%	325
Tata Oil Mills	100		03	55
Western India Chemical Co.	10.	—	..	5dis.

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Dividend

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

WE ADVISE YOU TO

GUARD AGAINST INFLUENZA

By using our Underwear and Hosiery

Gents Fine Texture Woven Cotton Undervests, buttoned fronts sizes. 28" to 42" sizes 32" 14-2 and 16-4 per dozen. 2-4 difference per size.

Gents Cream Gauge Woven Cotton Undervests. buttoned fronts size 28 to 42 size. 32" 20 per dozen. 2-4 difference per size.

Gents White Gauge Woven Cotton Undervests, buttoned fronts size 32" to 42" size 22" 20-8 per dozen. Rs. 2-4 difference per size.

Gents Heavy Gauge Woven Cotton undervests, double fronts size 28 to 42 size 32" 33-6 per dozen Rs. 1-2 difference per size.

Gents Strong Woven Cotton undervest, double breast or button fronts size 28 to 40 size 32" 21-6 and 26-4 per dozen. Rs. 1-2 difference per size.

Gents mercerised finish woven Cotton undervests closed fronts or button, fronts size 28 to 40" size 32 29-12 31-8 and 42 per dozen 1/2 1/8 2-4 defference per size. respectively

Gents wool Undervests with high nack size 28 to 40 size 32" 63 per dozen 4-8 difference per size

Gen's Wool Undervests. Single breast double breast or buttoned fronts size 28 to 42" 54-12 & 57per doz. 4-8 difference per size.

Gents Wool Undervests. double breast size 34 36 and 38 only 49 53-8 58 per dozen.

Ladies Cream Wool woven undervests. Button fronts size 28 to 36. size 32" 63 per dozen Rs. 4-8 difference per size.

Children Wool Undervests. Buttoned on shoulder size 18 to 26" size 18" 30 per dozen. 2-4 difference per size.

Children plain gauge Cotton Woven Undervest size 20 to 26. size 20 8-14 and 11 per dozen 1-2 difference per size.

Ladies, boys and girls, Combinations stocked in various qualities and all sizes.

Great assertment of Ladies Gen's Hosiery on mercerised Cotton, Silk and wool including Gents emb'd black and coloured silk socks at 43 and 52 per dozen and all wool Black white and coloured socks 22 and 28 per dozen.

The Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Ltd.

GENERAL DRAPERS TAILORS, AND GENT'S OUTFITTERS.

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 10.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 28-4-0.
Bars Gold forward 28-2-6.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-15-0.
Bars Silver ready 92-8-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement 92-5-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 90-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 1/2.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D. D. 103 17/32.
On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 9-16.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 19/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/3 15/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's D. D. 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange Quiet Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 326.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 346.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. 336.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 165¼.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 160.
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 355.
London Gold ready sh. 95-1.
London Silver ready d. 34-2.
London Silver forward d. 33-14.
Tone of Silver Quiet Steady India and China bought, America sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.38½.
French Exchange Frcs. 50.60.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 22.60.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 52.90.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 87.70.
German Exchange Mrks. 835.

GOERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 56/8.
5 per cent War Loan 85.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 75.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 99/8.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1928 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 197, 68.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 68.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 68.

FINANCE.

Money market is quiet, and the inter-bank call loan rate is about 3 to 3½ per cent. There was a fair demand for treasury bills, especially nine months. Government securities are steadier, there are buyers for 6 per cent Government loan at par, and the rate for 3½ per cent Government Paper is about Rs. 56 to Rs. 57 steady.

Exchange was steady at the opening, but declined during the course of the week to 1/3 9/16 and closes steady at 1/3 9/16. The decline is largely due to heavy settlements for gold imports. At the close, it seems quiet possible that the demand for bullion imports is now subsiding. There were yen bills showing to a moderate extent, while Calcutta and Rangoon also report bills showing.

Gold opened steady, but soon firmed up on reports from London that it may not be obtainable after next week owing to the serious strike situation in the South African mines.

On the higher level the demand has decreased and the present buying both locally and in London is more speculative than genuine. The total import of gold into Bombay during the week amounted to Rs. 11,02 995.

Silver was a steady market for near delivery, as bulls are still strong on the market. Forward rates declined on weaker advices both from London and China. The off-take averaged 70 bars a day, and the total import during the week amounted to Rs. 5,33,397 in coins and 116 bars.

The chief feature of interest in the foreign Exchange market was the rise in the American and London rate from $ 4.30 to $ 4.38½.

The Shanghai/London rate is 3/4 per tael, Hongkong/London rate 2/5 3/4 per dollar and Japan/London 2/2 per yen.

SHARES.

There were only three working days this week on account of the February settlement. The market had a sagging appearance and there was a decline by about Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 in big shares and half this in small shares. Swadeshis are the only shares that seem to have improved on the whole. The tone of the market for shares which are dealt in for forward delivery is uncertain, as it depends largely on the tactics of the bull syndicates.

In shares for ready delivery, there are no buyers at all for most of them, and one has to break rates considerably before finding

In the miscellaneous section, there is not much business passing. Trams have dropped to Rs. 110 on fresh batch of rumours about the coming dividend. Bank shares are dull with Imperial Banks being available at about Rs. 1,295 and Tata Banks being offered at Rs. 18. Tata Deferreds have declined to Rs. 220 and the ordinary are quoted at about at about Rs. 70.

The following are the closing rates on the 7th instant.

The Market opened weak, but closed rather steady some of the scripstion being in demand.

BANKS.

Imperial 1895 xd. India 126, Central 37, Tata Bank 18 and Eastern 63.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2700, Alliance 320, Apollo 82/8 xd. By. Cotton 1150. By. Dyeing 1585, Bradbury 1050, Century 882/8. Cent. India 4370, Colaba Land 2440, Coorla 275, Crescent 550, Currimbhoy 1507/8 David 1440, Edw. Sassoon 605, Fazulbhoy 1410, Finlay 1845, Gokak 220, Ind& Bleaching 222/8, Ind. Malwa 590, ~~Jamshed 520,~~ Kastoorchand 1150, Kohinoor 3070, Madhavrao Sed. 285, Mathuradas 1025n. Meyer Sassoon 380, New Great 790. New City 710. Pabani 900. Pears 1070 Phoenix 985, Premio 1325, Swadeshi 4715 and Tata Mill 1325n.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 600. B. Burma 510 B. Burma N. I.q 142/8pr. Bt. Burma Pet 9/12 B. Tramway 110. B. Flour 1625, B. Steam 247/8, Bundi Cement 40, Ind. Cement 300, Katni Ord. 242/8xd. Katni Defd. 1220xd. New India 17 Tata Iron Ord. 70, Tata Iron De'd. 220, Tata Iron N. Ord. 61/4, Tata Iron N. Defd. 180 and Tata Oil 55.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The market ruled easier to-day with sellers of jute shares, Howrah being done at Rs. 25. Coal shares were quiet but steady and a fair number of Bokaro and Ramgurhs and Raneegunges changed hands. In miscellaneous section only a limited turnover was reported, Dunbar Cotton declining towards close. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 27, Baraboni 16-6, Bokaro and Ramgurh 46-12 s.l.,

Jute:—Albion (pref.) 100, Barnagore 78, Benjamin 5-6 discount, Budge Budge 256-8 Caledonian 245, Clive 17 s.l., Dalhousie 192 s.l., Delta 245, Howrah 25, Hukumchand 2, discount s.l., Kelvin 537, Kinnison 548, New Central 310 s.l., Northbrook 32-8, Reliance 24-12 s.l., and (pref.) 92.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Nagpur 442, Dunbar Cotton 449, Kesoram Cotton 15, Tinnevelly Textile 17, British Burma Petroleum 10-12 x. div. Indian Iron and Steel 40-12, Kumardhubi Engineering 10, Marshall and Sons 6-12, Indo Burma Tin 5-8, Premier Soap 9-6, Allianco Bank of Simla (pref.) 87 s. l., Imperial Bank (country) 341. Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, rate for Demand loans remains unchanged being seven per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and nineteen thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and five-eighth pence.

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NEED OF NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A British jurist of great eminence speaking about the integrity, honesty, dignity and equity of the British Justice said, "No man can be punished without guilt, and this guilt must be publicly demonstrated by a series of clear, legal manifest evidence, so that nothing dark, nothing oblique, nothing authoritative, nothing insidious, shall work to the detriment of the subject.........In this good land, as high as it is happy, because as just as it is free, all is definite, equitable and exact. The laws must be satisfied before they are incurred; and ere a hair of the head can be plucked to the ground, legal guilt must be established by legal proof." Section 45 of the Bombay City Police Act is a vivid illustration to prove how modern Indian Legislature keeps this high British ideal in view when making laws and regulations in India; of all the antiquated relics of a barbarous and uncivilised age that are still traceable in our modern supposed civilised administration and legislation, section 45 of the local Police Act and all corresponding sections in other Police Acts of this country will always rank first; whereas all the other unfair and inequitable legislation makes even some pretence, however lame, to do justice and equity, this section stands naked without any such false pretence, and seems to have been deliberately designed to perpetrate rank injustice; one or two extremely filmsy safe-guards and restraints so poorly provided by the legislature are renedered futile and nugatory by the arbitrary manner in which the learned Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate is at present administering this lawless law.

We should have expected an experienced and liberal-minded Indian Magistrate to have at least made an attempt to remove some of the odium and sting of a most odious and unpopular law by administering it in a generous and liberal manner. Be it said to the credit of his much discredited English predecessor that he allowed much greater latitude to the rate-payers and landlords when conducting a similar inquiry under the same section in 1920.

There are two conditions to be fulfilled before the claim under the section could be entertained, first, that the injury death or damage should have been caused in the prosecution of the common object of the unlawful assembly, and, secondly, the person claiming the damages should himself be satisfactorily proved to be quite free from blame in connection with the occurrence which led to the loss, etc.

Surely the learned Magistrate does not expect the claimants themselves to enlighten him on these two points; then how are these safeguards to be observed unless some representation is allowed to the rate-payers and opportunities given to them to cross-examine the claimants. Strangely enough the Magistrate begins the proceedings by gagging the mouths of the only parties most adversely affected by these proceedings. Just as the first process in looting is to gag the mouth of the victim, so the first step in the levying of an extortionate tax is to make the rate-payers speechless and powerless, and the landlords, though the most interested parties, are reduced to the helpless condition of being mere spectators of this farce enacted at their expense.

Thus, unhindered and unchecked, the Magistrate proceeds triumphantly, greatly satisfied with himself for having thus expeditiously "dispensed with" justice, and the numerous claimants, prematurely hopeful feel grateful to the Bench for having relieved them from the worries of a searching and inquisitive process of cross-examination; in the meantime, the luxurious, wealth-loaded and lethargic landlords of Bombay continue to enjoy the sweet repose of Rip Van Winkle, to be awakened only by the hard knocks of the Municipal bill-collectors making their preposterous and unjust demands.

Let us hope that such indignity, humiliation, injustice and above all the disgraceful slur will prick and wake up the lazy rate-payers of this city to their rights and privileges as citizens of this great city and by their persistent and organised agitation and opposition they should make it impossible for the Government to recover a single brass farthing from the meanest and the humblest of them all. The noble example of Amritsar—is before them. A similar impost of lakhs of rupees was ultimately withdrawn, because the citizens of that city most firmly and emphatically declared in unmistakable terms their great determination not to pay the taxes under any circumstances.

When Peter and Paul are both equally innocent or equally guilty, the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul is as preposterously absurd, as it is unfair and inequitable.

Besides affecting our rights and privileges, this policy at this particular juncture is also extremely unwise and inexpedient. Another strong objection to this mischievous procedure is its inherent tendency to revive and rekindle the unpleasant memories of the deplorable past events, and thus undo the beneficial results of peace and harmony obtained by the commendable efforts of a band of public workers. Repetition of harrowing tales of woe and crime by one party, with no opportunities given to the other party to defend, explain, or contradict, is bound to revive the feelings of racial animosity and racial hatred.

One redeeming feature of the recent disturbance is Bombay was that the fury of the fanatic mob that could not be controlled or checked by the policemen's baton or even the soldier's bayonets immediately melted down and subsided under the soothing influence of pathetic and emphatic—appeals from its popular leaders. Let the same leaders once again discharge their duties and maintain their proud privileges by arranging to relieve, unaided by Government, the distress of the deserving victims of all communities. All affairs of the people must be primarily settled by the people themselves without any interference from the Government. Our city that has subscribed lakhs and lakhs so generously and so magnanimously for the relief of the Belgian orphans and Russian widows, will surely not disregard and discard the more righteous and deserving claims of their own countrymen and nearer still their own fellow-citizens. We have all along been very charitable, generous and magnanimous in everybody else's affairs except our own; a famine in Russia or an earthquake in Timbuctoo, war in Poland or fire in a remote and obscure corner in England have excited our sympathy and made us open our pursestrings. Even appeals from clergymen in Europe, to rebuild and reconstruct their dilapidated churches, have been generously responded to. Will not that same feeling of sympathy and charity be shown even once towards our own kith and kin and to our brothers and sisters in distress?

These poor countrymen of ours can only repay for this kindness by their sincere blessings and heartfelt gratitude. Surely that ought to be reckoned a greater reward than glittering title or empty decorations. May I appeal to the leaders of all communities and all shades of political opinion to immediately form a representative and influential committee to collect funds for that purpose and after inquiry make a fair and even distribution amongst all deserving victims, who have suffered in the last disturbances. This will also prove our *bonafides* that the opposition to this unjust imposition is offered only because it gravely touches our rights and privileges as citizens and not because it touches our purses; such an organization and movement will not only be conducive to future peace, harmony and goodwill between various communities but will also obviate the necessity of a vigorous and firm agitation and opposition against an unjust imposition.

The Magistrate himself we are sure will have no objection to suspending the inquiry for a few days pending the formation of such a committee, and thus be relieved from the necessity of discharging an unpleasant duty of enforcing a law, which we have no doubt he is quite convinced is unjust and unjustifiable, but which he is powerless either to mend or amend, and, lastly, we may hope that the unfortunate claimants themselves will also meet halfway in a spirit of compromise, always bearing in mind that a little loss in money will be more than compensated by the retention of the goodwill and affection of their neighbours and friends. I am sure they will consider such an offer in the same good spirit in which it must be made without misunderstanding or misconstruing and relish half a bread voluntarily given more than the whole bread snatched out of a reluctant and unwilling hand. Thus if good sense prevails all round, there is every reason to hope that the Government will also follow the good example set by the public and as the most important, powerful and wealthy Corporation in the land will contribute its moiety. Such a wise and expedient solution appears from all points of view to be satisfactory to all parties concerned, so that the differences being settled once for all there may be no room for any misunderstanding or unpleasantness in future.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

MALABAR RELIEF.

◆

(From a Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 9.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Malabar Central Relief Committee held on the 7th instant at Calicut, it was resolved that the present system of gratuitous relief be stopped at the end of this month and that after this period only doles be distributed to the destitute and needy. In response to the Special Commissioner's request, it was also decided to give a grant of Rs. 1,000 in two instalments for providing employment in the interior.

PICKETING OF LIQUORSHOPS IN AGRA

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Feb. 6.

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Agra, wires:—

The picketing of liquor shops commenced on the 2nd February. Out of 21 liquor shops 13 are being picketted by Khilafat volunteers. They have made a good impression upon the wine merchants and over those who have succumbed to the bad habit of drinking—their fortitude sacrifice and zeal for this social service are exemplary and admirable. Besides this, Khilafat workers are discharging duties as national police by keeping night watches throughout the city they have won the confidence of the people. Other national activities are being conducted enthusiastically and vigorously.

SIKH GURDWARA IN NANDER

◆

LIST COMPLAINT AGAINST MISMANAGEMENT.

Sardar Jagat Singh Pardasi writes as follows:—

There is the most sacred and historic Sikh Gurdwara in Nander (Hyderabad, Deccan), the place where the pure soul of the tenth and the last Guru of the Sikhs—the founder of the Khalsa Panth—departed this world. This is a sacred place for pilgrimage for Sikhs in particular, and others in general. His Most—Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad placed the Sikh community under a deep debt of gratitude by looking after the interests and administration of the Nander Gurdwara. However, for some time past, there are rumours afloat in the Sikh world about the present state of the government of the Gurdwara, which if not refuted at this stage may go to mar the good name of the State management of the institution, which has for so long been so ably conducted to the credit of the worthy premier Indian State. With the intention of helping to remove misunderstandings which such rumours are sure to create among the Sikhs and thus to serve the best interests of the institution, in the capacity of a Sikh, begs to ask the Managing Committee of the Gurdwara, to be good enough to answer the following questionnaire.

1. Since when the administration of the Gurdwara is in the hands of the State, and if a report of the income and expenditure of the estate has since been published, where a copy of it could be obtained? On the other hand if no such report has ever been published, why not?

2. On what specific terms was the property, landed or otherwise, attached to the estate originally granted?

3. How is the Managing Committee constituted, whether all members are nominated by the State or any are elected by the Sikhs and who are the present members of the committee?

4. What was the original area of the land attached to the Gurdwara, what is the present area, if there has been any change, under whose orders it has been effected?

5. Is it a fact that site for the existing market, shops and bungalows was sold from within the area of the Gurdwara Estate if so what compensation for such land was paid to the Gurdwara funds, or is now being paid. If not, why not?

6. It is understood that further site for building a new market consisting of 62 shops has been sold by public auction in the last month. Why was it sold and what was the proceeds of the sale and whether it has been credited to the Gurdwara funds?

7. What is the area and boundary of the Gurdwara "Mal Tikri Sahib" and why any building has not yet been put up within that area?

8. What is the special difficulty in putting in hand the work of constructing a building at the site of Gurdwara "Mata—Sahib," and when it is hoped to tide over such difficulty to push the work through? It is understood that for this work sufficient funds have been already donated and are held by several persons, besides the Gurdwara fund itself.

9. Are there any roads provided in the State records for the use of pilgrims for Gurdwara Mata Sahib, Hira Ghat etc. from Railway Station "Mukat"? If there are roads provided, when their boundaries are likely to be marked out?

10. What is the scheme of studies at the Sikh Boys Orderly School, Hyderabad, what is its monthly expenditure, how it is met and who is responsible for the management of the institution?

11. What was the total cash balance in the Gurdwara treasury on 1st January last, in how many different funds it is divided and how much of each fund is invested in Banks or other securities and at what rate of interest?

12. What is the sanctioned Budget of expenditure under different funds of the Gurdwara for the current year?

13. How much money has passed through the hands of the present Managing Committee?

14. What and how much jewellery, garments, arms, utensils etc. came in the charge of the late Manager, and how much of them were handed over to the present incumbent?

15. Has the present Managing Body any serious objection to run the Nander Gurdwara in future in accordance with the wishes of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parpandak Committee—the recognised Central institution for the management of Sikh Gurdwara?

A CONSTABLE CONVICTED.

◆

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The case in which a constable attached to the Barabazar thana was charged with disorderly conduct was concluded to-day before an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. Inspector Godhard deposed that one evening he saw the accused in the midst of a crowd outside the thana shouting "Gandhi Maharaj-ki-jai." He was tearing off his uniform and shouting that the British Government had no justice. The accused was fined Rs. 10 or in default seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

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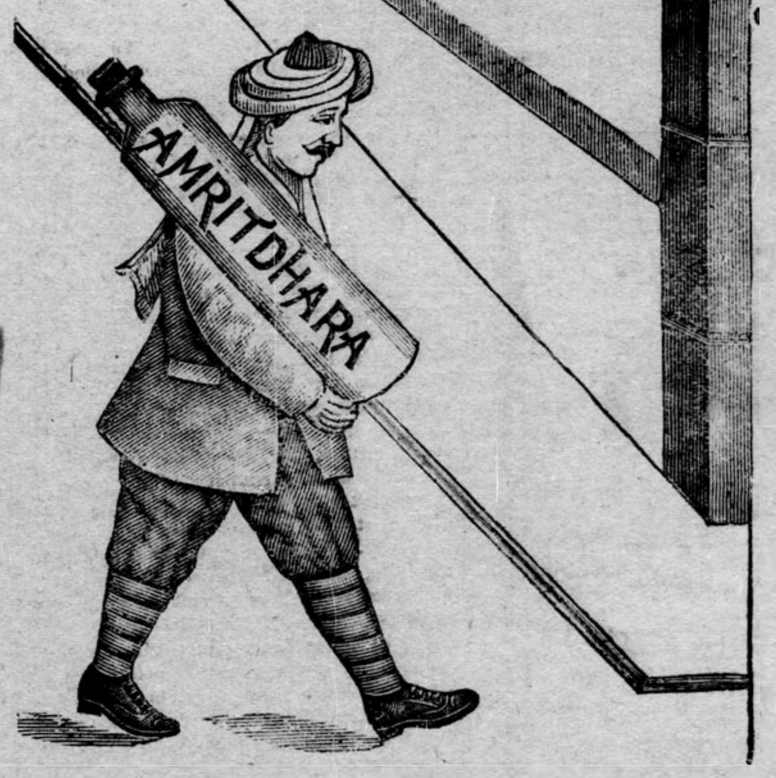

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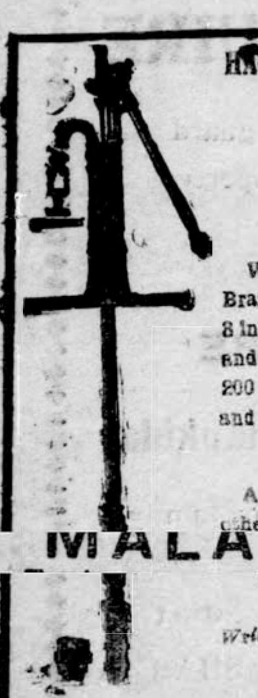

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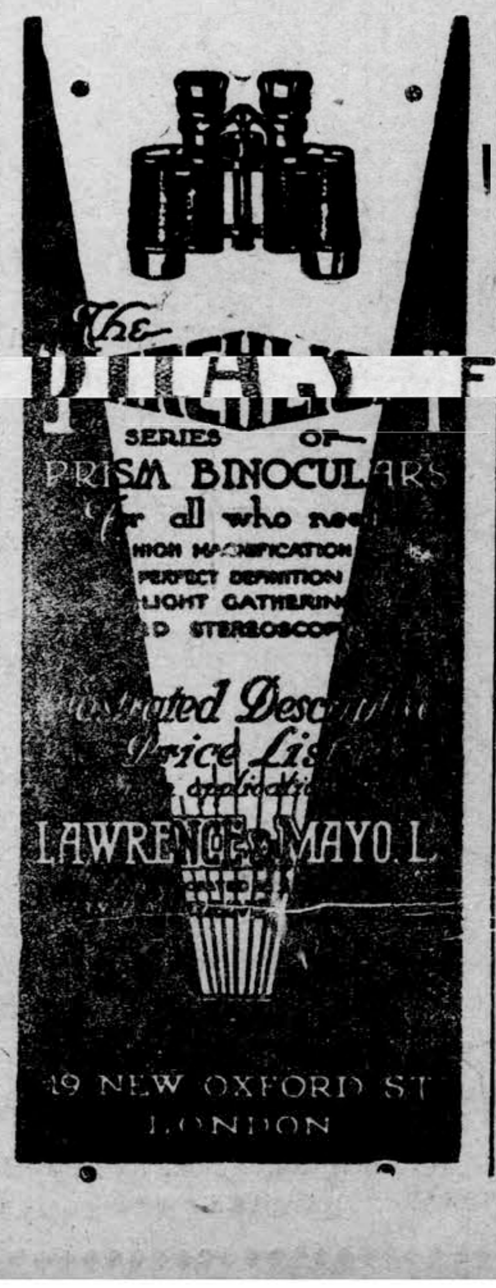

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THE MESSAGE OF LOVE.

MR. ANDREWS AT TRICHUR.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in Trichur, on January 28th at the request of the Congress Committee in order to inspect the refugee camp and advise them about the future. He had also been asked by leaders of the different communities in Trichur to confer with them about a settlement of the troubles which had been experienced for some time past since the time of the disturbances in March 1921. He addressed a very large gathering of people on the Maidan outside the temple at which the District Magistrate, Mr. V. B. Vaidyanatha Iyer, and the Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. H. Brown were present. Mr. L. A. Subbarama Iyer of Palghat was invited to take the chair. Mr. Andrews in the course of his speech said:—

To-night I shall try and put before you the picture which I put before my Calicut audience, as giving the object of the visit which I have come down here to try to fulfil. There in Calicut, I tried to show the true picture of love. I showed how a great writer in England named Professor Henry Drummond had taken the sun-light which shines over the world to be a beautiful symbol of love. The sun-light shines all over the world and gives its light to everything that is in darkness; it gives also heat and warmth; it gives life to all plants and living creatures. In the same way, love is the true light of the world; it is love which gives light in the darkness of trouble and sorrow and death; and it is love which makes the heart of man warm with affection towards his fellow men. Love is also the true source of spiritual creation in the world which makes human life ever more and more fruitful.

But Professor Henry Drummond goes still further in his picture. He says that just as sun-light when it shines upon a cloud in the time of rain makes the rainbow and in the rainbow you can see wonderful colours, so also love is one pure, white light, but it has in it many colours just like the colours of the rainbow. And when you see the rainbow you will find that there is a series of colours beginning with violet blue and green; then comes the gold which is in the middle of the rainbow; and then again the gold passes on to orange and red and scarlet. And when you come to think of all the colours of the rainbow you find that there are three colours which more than any other, shine out in the rainbow itself. These are sometimes called the cardinal or primary colours, viz., blue, gold, and red. Now let us try to find out what are the three great primary colours which make up the sun-light of love.

HUMILITY FIRST PRINCIPLE OF LOVE.

The first colour of love, therefore, that we have to find out is that violet which passes into blue, and then again into green. We have, in my own country in England, a little tiny flower called the "violet" which hides itself under the leaves, but which surpasses all other flowers in its beautiful scent and perfume. And because it is so humble and yet so sweet and beautiful in its perfume, therefore, we call the violet the symbol of humility. This then, is the very first principle of Love, Love, first of all, must be humble, must be modest, must [illegible] may be, also Christians. If you are, you will remember how Christ said once, "Come unto me, learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart, and you shall find peace." Now, it is absolutely true, that if we would have true love in our hearts for others, if we would truly love our friends and all the world, we must be humble ourselves, we must be unselfish.

In the north of India, there is another picture given of humility. There in the Punjab, it is the green grass that is the symbol of humility. Some of you may have read in your books about the royal Moghul Princess who said, "Let there be only one thing to cover my grave. Let only the humble grass of the field grow on my tomb, because I wish in my death to be one with the poor whom I love." So then, whether we think of the humble grass of the field or the humble little flower called the violet, the first colour of Love is humility, or lowliness of heart.

Think of it one more moment. If a man is proud, if he is arrogant and conceited, he cannot have true Love, because he only thinks about himself. But the man who is humble of heart who never thinks about himself, that man can truly be one's friend, and he truly can love everyone in the world. And when you think of the great saints of the world, the great rishis, the great religious leaders of the world's history, you will always find this,—that the very first thing about them is that they were humble in heart.

TRUTH—CENTRE OF LOVE.

Then we come to Love's centre, the middle colour of all—the gold, which is the very centre of the rainbow. What is the meaning of the colour of gold in the rainbow of Love? Gold is always the symbol of truth and righteousness. You know how truth is called golden. Truth is regarded as the most precious of all things, just as gold is regarded as the most precious of all metals. And gold is the royal colour; gold is that which makes the kingly crown. And what is the crown of the king but righteousness and truth? Only righteousness and truth make the royal crown worthy of its possessor. And so, if we would truly love one another, if we would have the truth of love in our hearts, then we must be true to those we love. We must not be false in word or deed, but we must be true to our friends. We must not merely pretend to love them. We must not say one thing in front of their faces and another thing behind their backs; but we must be always truthful. Truth is the very centre of Love.

LOVE IS SELF-SACRIFICE.

And then, we come to the last colour of all, and that colour is red or scarlet. We all know how red or scarlet is the colour of the blood which runs in the veins of our body. It is the sign of sacrifice. The sacrifice of our blood, that is the last, noblest and highest thing of all that makes up the great sun-light of love. Because, if we truly love one another, then, surely, surely, we shall be ready to give up our very life itself for those we love. Thus the very last thing of all that makes the fulness of love is self-sacrifice. That self-sacrifice must be always present in true love, Christ my Master, has said "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Therefore, if we would learn the lesson of Love, truly, we must not only be humble at all times, but we must always be truthful at all times, and above all and last of all, we must always be ready to lay down our very lives for truth in order that we may show the depth of our Love.

A SIMPLE MESSAGE.

My friends, if we have this Love in our hearts, then we can have peace among ourselves. What is it that makes peace among mankind? It is this, that we love one another. And to-day, as I have been ever in Malabar seeing all the terrible sufferings there, my heart has longed more and more that love may come back, in order that there may be peace instead of this terrible bloodshed, which has been going on so long. And just as at Calicut, I came there with the deep longing in my heart for peace, for love, so, here too, in Trichur, where there has been strife in the past I come to you all with the same simple message "Let us love one another. Let us be at peace with one another; let us in all ways heal the terrible wounds of the past; and let us all love one another with true love, and be at peace with one another with true peace." (Loud applause).

And if we should in this way, truly love one another, remember above all this, that we must ever take refuge in God Himself and pray to God to teach us this great lesson of Love. From the very time when I was a little child in England, at my mother's knee, she used to teach me day by day, to go to God, to pray to God, to help me. And the lesson which my mother taught me when I was a very little child has remained with me throughout the whole of my life. I have never forgotten it and I never can forget it.

And I ask you all, whether you are Christians, or Hindus or Mussalmans—it makes no difference—let us all go to the one [illegible] so that we may all together forget everything that has divided us in the past, that has been separating us from one another, so that God Himself may unite together in the brotherhood of peace and Love.

I hope to go very soon out to the camp to see the refugees who are still remaining here, just as I have been to the refugee camps in Calicut and I want to give them too, in their poverty and sorrow, the same message of love and the same message of peace. And upon everyone, all creatures, in this night, let us pray to God the words that have been prayed in India for thousands and thousands of years, "Shanti, Shanti, Shanti." That is my message to you, my friends and brothers. It is one single word the message of love, the message of peace, from God Himself."

Mr. C. F. Andrews paid a visit to His Grace Mar Timathoeus of the Chaldean Syrian Church after the meeting and called upon the Syrian Catholic Bishop also. On Sunday, January 29th, an informal conference of leaders was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Andrews at which many questions were discussed. It was agreed to call a formal conference of leaders from the different communities on Wednesday next, at 5-30 p. m., when Mr. Andrews will visit Trichur again on his return from Kott[illegible]

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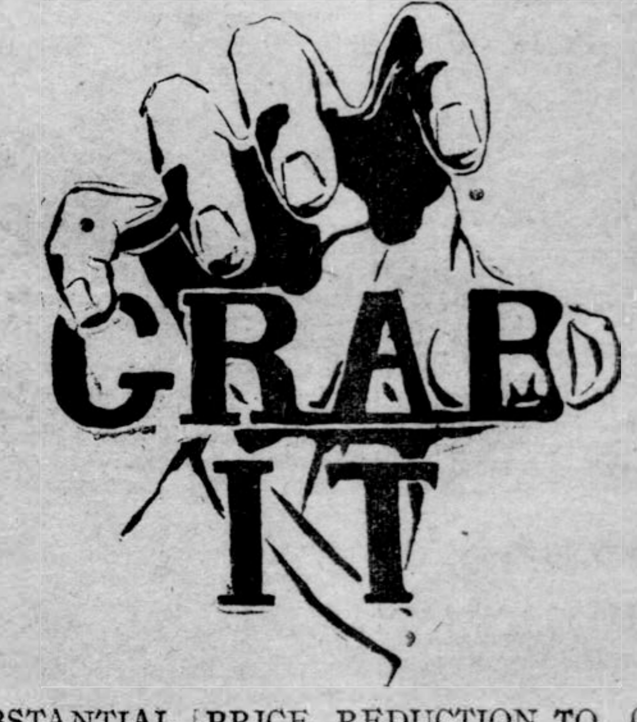

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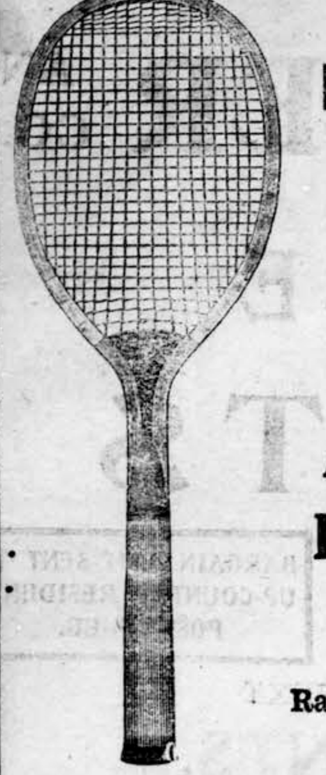

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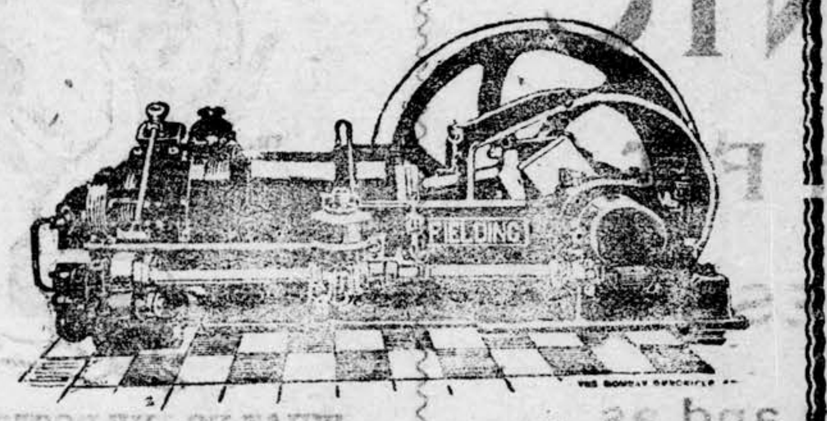

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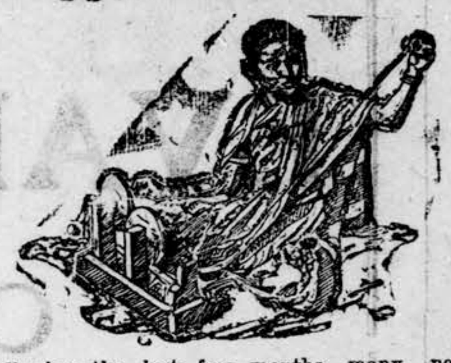

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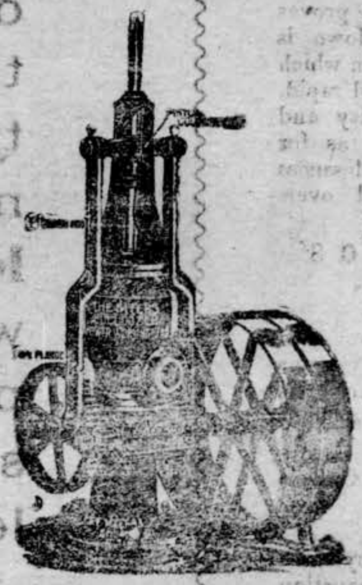

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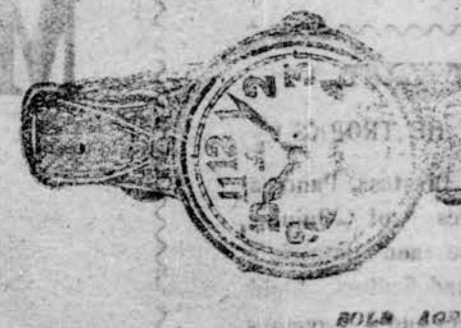

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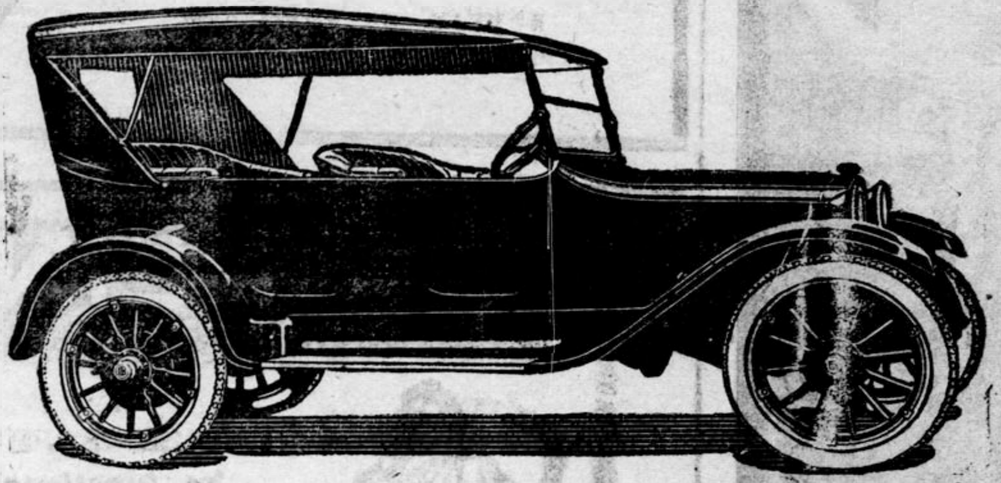

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